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CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR

World

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INE-JULY, 1956

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Topics for July and August



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For Christ and the Church

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The Voice of Christian Endeavor

JUNE-JULY • 1956

Volume 71, Number 10

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received by first of month to affect follow-
ing month's issue. Give old address as
well as new one.

To My Christian Endeavor Friends:

I wish to share with you a letter that I sent to the members of the
Board of Trustees of the International Society of Christian Endeavor May
21. The message follows:

"The First Presbyterian Church of New Castle, Pennsylvania,
has called me to be their pastor. I have accepted this call and have
resigned as General Secretary of International Society of Christian
Endeavor and as Editor of *The Christian Endeavor World*. I am
expecting to start my new work about June 10.

"It has been a real privilege and joy to serve nearly seven years
as your General Secretary and as Editor of *The World*. These have
been thrilling years — packed with action. I thank God for you
and the many others who have given so much for Christian En-
deavor. I am very happy for your friendship and grateful for the
opportunity of working with you. With the wonderful activity and
guidance of the members of the Executive Committee, the Trustees
and others, Christian Endeavor has gone forward. It is on the
march. I know it will continue to be a great blessing to thousands
of youth. You can be assured of my continued interest and prayers
for Christian Endeavor.

"I have a tremendous admiration for the two leaders of the
Christian Endeavor Movement — Dr. Daniel A. Poling, president
of the World's Union, and Rev. Earle W. Gates, head of Interna-
tional Society. They are two of my closest friends. They have been
a glorious inspiration and help to me. It was a high privilege to
serve with my dear and wonderful friend the late Dr. Ernest R.
Bryan who was President of the International Society nearly six
years. I am most thankful for the loyalty and splendid work of
Harold Westerhoff and Bob Ross on the International Staff. I wish
them great success and happiness. I am especially appreciative for
the help of Phyllis Rike who has for more than five years truly
been a 'right arm' as she has served as my assistant. To the other
personnel at Columbus and to those who have previously been there
I express gratitude from the bottom of my heart.

"May God richly bless you and use you as we all continue our
endeavors for Christ and the Church."

All the best of wishes to every one for abundant living and for an
outpouring of happiness and success in the Lord's work.

Sincerely yours,

Gene Stone

Young Americans To Learn of Civic Duties From
 Outstanding Leaders at Sessions in Washing-
 ton, D. C., June 29-July 1.



The Burlington—Headquarters Hotel

Convocation On Citizenship

YOUTH will "march" on the Nation's Capital.
 Christian Endeavorers will go to Washington, D. C. for
 great Citizenship Convocation which will open Friday,
 June 29 and close Sunday afternoon, July 1.
 Outstanding religious and civic leaders will speak to the
 young Americans who will have the privilege of visiting
 many of the historic shrines of the Nation.

Registration is underway with Olinda Dormaier, 2604
 Unlaw Road, N.W., Apt. 2, Washington 7, D. C. receiving
 applications. Total cost, including meals and accommoda-
 tions at the Burlington Hotel, is \$25. Registration must be
 made by June 15 to insure a place. A payment of \$5 must
 accompany the registration. (A form for convenience is on
 page 8.)

Headquarters Hotel, The Burlington, Vermont Avenue at
 Thomas Circle, will be the scene of the opening dinner
 Friday, June 29, at 6 P.M. when Dr. Daniel A. Poling,
 president of The World's Christian Endeavor Union, will
 speak. Following this youth will visit the Library of
 Congress and have the privilege of going to the top of the
 Washington Monument by night.

Rev. Earle W. Gates, president of International Society,
 will speak at the quiet hour service after the breakfast
 Saturday. A seminar on Christian Endeavor will be con-
 ducted by Harold E. Westerhoff, administrative secretary of

International Society, assisted by Phyllis I. Rike, executive
 assistant of International Christian Endeavor.

A visit to the White House, Congress, and the Supreme
 Court Building will make a busy Saturday morning sched-
 ule. Highlights of the afternoon will include a trip through
 the National Gallery of Art, tour of Smithsonian Institute,
 and a visit to see Arlington National Cemetery, Tomb of
 the Unknown Soldier, Lee Mansion, the Pentagon and the
 Potomac River.

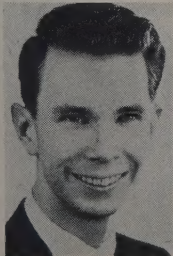
Dr. Walter H. Judd, former medical missionary to China
 and United States Congressman from Minnesota, will ad-
 dress a Citizenship Rally at 7:30 P.M. Saturday in the Na-
 tional City Christian Church. Awards to winners of the fifth
 annual citizenship contest will be made by Robert C. Ross,
 citizenship director of International Society.

Lincoln Memorial will be the scene of the quiet hour
 service Sunday at 8:30 A.M. Endeavorers will hear Dr.
 George Docherty preach at the New York Avenue Presby-
 terian Church at 9:30 A.M. This is the church where Lin-
 coln worshipped. Rev. Elwood Dunn, vice-president of
 International Society in charge of the Great Lakes Region,
 will give the address at the closing service following the
 luncheon in the Burlington Hotel.

Vernon Hoffman, chairman, will preside at sessions of
 the Youth Assembly of International Society of Christian
 Endeavor to be conducted in the Burlington Hotel Friday,
 June 29, beginning at 9 A.M.



Dr. Daniel A.
 Poling



Robert C. Ross

*Dr. Daniel A. Poling will be the speaker
 at the Friday evening dinner of the Con-
 vocation. Saturday's Quiet Hour service will
 be led by Rev. Earle W. Gates. Olinda
 Dormaier of Washington, D. C., is reg-
 istrar with Robert C. Ross of Columbus,
 Ohio, serving as director.*



Olinda Dormaier



Rev. Earle W.
 Gates

I Speak For Christian Citizenship

Youth Praised For Letters To Congressmen

WINNERS in the fifth annual Christian Endeavor Citizenship Contest have been acclaimed by many for the ideas and quality of writing of the letters they wrote to their congressmen or member of parliament. The letter of Pauline Webster of Braintree, Massachusetts, who won first place in Division A, for those in high school, has been placed in *The Congressional Record*.

Honors will be accorded victors in the contest at the Citizenship Convocation to be held in Washington, D. C., June 29-July 1. On Saturday evening, June 30 a big citizenship rally is planned in National City Christian Church when the awards will be presented by Robert C. Ross, Citizenship Director of International Society of Christian Endeavor.

Some paragraphs from the letters of the second and third place winners in each division and of the runners-up in the International finals are published herewith:

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR work affords another excellent way of teaching youth to face problems squarely, to adapt themselves to surroundings and to share responsibilities; also to conduct themselves with confidence and have the joy of accomplishing a worthwhile goal, to overcome fear through prayer. Personally, I use my opportunities in various groups to stress: honesty, self-discipline, good sportsmanship, right thinking, and clean speech. We serve as missionaries in our own community and it takes faith and courage to always be cheerful and tolerant, for our actions are a living testimony for Christian Citizenship, making a more abundant and successful life.

Ellenor Potter
Grover, Colorado
Second Award (A)

AS a young person I believe Christian citizenship compels taking one's stand against Communism. The issue of Communism versus democracy is a greater one than just that of one political system against another. It is the issue of whether one can hold a belief in something higher than the materialism of this world. It is the issue of freedom to be able to decide freely upon one's personal relation to his God. Actually it is the question of whether one believes in God or in the transitory things of this world. As a young person and as one speaking for Christian citizenship, I strongly re-affirm my disbelief in the Communist philosophy of life which is held by a large segment of the world's population.

Walter A. Baker
Cambridge, Massachusetts
Second Award (B)

CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP, first, must be founded upon the principles of Christ. Through a study of Christ by reading the Bible, praying, going to Church, etc., we may better understand these principles. Second, we must be a citizen of action, not just a citizen of words. There is a need for persons with leadership abilities. We must consider it our personal responsibility to accept this challenge of service. Third, we must have an understanding of others. Most of the prejudices in the world today are because of the lack of understanding between different races and nations.

Kurt A. Gustafson
Harlingen, Texas
Third Award (A)

WE pride ourselves on being a Christian nation, and yet we need but glance at the front page of any newspaper to see the irony of such a concept. True, America was founded upon Christian ideals. But a carpenter will tell you that a good foundation alone does not insure the continuing durability of a house. All parts must be well constructed, and it must be kept painted and in good repair. This, I believe, is where we Americans have failed. We have not continued to build upon that

From Many Dedications . . .

Winners in the Citizenship Contest of Christian Endeavor came from 18 different denominations or brotherhoods. The Church of Christ or Christian Church had the most number of winners with 10. Five of the youth were from the Congregational denomination and five from community churches. There were four winners each from the Reformed Church in America and the Presbyterian Church in the United States. Three are listed as Methodist with two each from the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., United Missionary Church, and Baptist Church. There was one winner from each of the following churches: Evangelical Congregational, General Baptist, African Methodist Episcopal Zion, Moravian, Friends, Reformed Episcopal, Evangelical United Brethren, Brethren, and Nazarene.

strong foundation laid down by our fathers. We have become "Sunday-only Christians and have not been willing to apply Christ's spirit of justice, love, and humility to our everyday relationships with our families, our fellow students, our fellow workers; we have not seen that the Golden Rule has something to say about our social and political life, too.

Marilyn J. Neill
Milwaukie, Oregon
Third Award (B)

ALL my activities revolve around the church. Many young people have asked me where I find anything to do, because they know I don't enjoy the worldly amusements. I always tell them that I have more than enough to do at church and I am more than happy. My faith has been strengthened as I have led some of my Sunday school pupils to Jesus. Because I have grown up in the church, I have many advantages over young people who haven't. The experiences I have gained in Christian Endeavor are invaluable to me. Christian Endeavor has given me practice in getting up before an audience and talking. There are several adults in our church without the training of Christian Endeavor who just can't talk before a group. They are just as capable as the young people, but they haven't had the training. I am learning that it isn't all glory to hold an office. I am discovering that an officer of an organization must forget himself and strive to develop the desires and ideas of the group.

Carolyn Bishop
Salem, Oregon
Winner Pacific Region (A)

YOU and I should attempt to eliminate prejudice. We are all equal in God's sight, so far as color, and race, are concerned. The division is between belief and unbelief. As Christian citizens we will be generous and tolerant in our judgement of others, bearing with the ideas of others while not always accepting them and we will learn to speak without malice. Neighborliness is something to practice, not only to talk about.

Muriel Byer
Stouffville, Ontario
Winner Canadian Region (A)

ALONG with Sunday school and church an essential part of the birthright of every American boy or girl should be that of tolerance for other peoples. To deprive children of this heritage is to leave a vacancy in their lives—a dangerous vacancy too. For the hearts and lives that are not filled with the better things may eventually be filled with something less desirable.

Claire Holcomb
Winnsboro, South Carolina
Winner Southern Region (A)

IF people put in office leaders who will uphold the American ideals because of their belief in God, they will be "buying insurance" insurance to make America strong, insurance that the world will better resemble the world God had in mind when He created man. And if the American people themselves strive to maintain the ideals upon which America was founded by living true Christian lives, then Christian citizenship can never die and each person can be assured of a strong country and a happy world.

Carol Jones
Straughn, Indiana
 Winner Great Lakes Region (A)

I am sure, Mr. Congressman, that you will agree that the practical application of the Christian principles of living has played a major role in the development of our nation. American citizens, living as Christians, have shown the world that Christianity need not be only glorious theological doctrine preached from high, unapproachable pulpits, but that it can come into the lives of the congregation and can change the life of an individual as well as the life of a whole country. By adhering to our Christian faith, we will realize that it is a sin not to vote and not to care about the moral character of our public officials since we will be deliberately misusing a sacred trust given to us by Almighty God. Likewise, we will realize that it is a sin for any public official to misuse power, or to compromise on his ideals since he has his position only through the Grace of God.

David A. Schattschneider
Staten Island, New York
 Winner Middle Atlantic Region (A)

IF more parents would practice Christianity in the home, by way of devotions, daily prayers, and the example they set there would be less juvenile delinquency. If there were more Christian parents who taught their children the evils of the use of narcotics and the use of liquor, also the senselessness of gambling, it could eventually lead to the elimination of places to obtain these things.

Ruby L. Shuck
Wichita, Kansas
 Winner Central Region (A)

VOTING is only one aspect of Christian Citizenship. There are an unlimited number of opportunities for bettering our communities. Volunteer help is needed in city recreational programs, such as supervising recreation for children, helping with office work, or leading craft classes. Fund drives for the Community Chest, Red Cross, Heart Fund, Boy Scouts and so forth can always use help. Very important is the need for informing our young people of the evils in drinking, gambling, the use of narcotics and the many other things which are destroying or bringing to ruin thousands of lives in our country every year. As the young people of today are going to be the



leaders of tomorrow, what greater thing can we do than to make them Christian leaders and Christian citizens.

John E. Brouwer
Edgerton, Minnesota
 Winner Central Region (B)

CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP is a symbol, and men live by symbols and sometimes die for them, not a symbol of all the things that go to make up a nation, only the best things: liberty, justice, freedom of worship and of speech, courage, loyalty and leadership. The inextinguishable desire in the hearts of men to build a society founded on the principles of the Bible. It is the smile, the friendly greeting, the words of thanks for service rendered, a watchful eye for opportunities to serve, a sincere expression of personal interest, cheerful recognition of the rights and dignities of others. Christian citizenship, in my opinion, should be about nine-tenths deed and one-tenth talk, and by indicating the golden rule into all phases of life. Let us live what we expect others to live, and call upon our fellow-Christians to do likewise, in loyalty to Christ, and to strive for Christian citizenship.

Joyce Byer
Stouffville, Ontario
 Winner Canadian Region (B)

IN our heritage of religious freedom, we plead also the freedom of conscience, freedom to worship God in one's own way. Freedom of faith means the right not only to worship undisturbed, but also to propagate one's religion. Freedom is independence from unjust restraints; a sense of responsibility is to freedom what a trellis is to a vine: The trellis restrains the vine in order that it may rise. Jesus gave the last word on freedom—"Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free."

Fern Enslinger
Heyworth, Illinois
 Winner Great Lakes Region (B)

TIME is the essence of all things. Oftentimes time itself is the biggest hindrance to the young boy or girl who has nothing to do; thus becoming a likely subject for mischief. Good national youth organizations with organized recreation, projects for the young person, and civic projects for the organization have shown best results in curbing juvenile delinquency. Here they have the opportunity of practicing government in a small way and also becoming acquainted with the environment about them when helping in civic responsibilities. By allowing young people to run their own organizations, we are building leaders of tomorrow.

Ronald Heitman
Fort Lupton, Colorado
 Winner Rocky Mountain Region (B)

TO some the decision of Church and state boundaries might prove to be a problem in itself, but if we but look to the Supreme Example and His work among men we will find the answer. Three of the Gospels have recorded the incident designed to test Christ's belief on the payment of tribute to Caesar. When questioned on this matter. He said simply: "Render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's." If we will but follow this simple rule today we will undoubtedly be better citizens—active, responsible and effective Christian citizens.

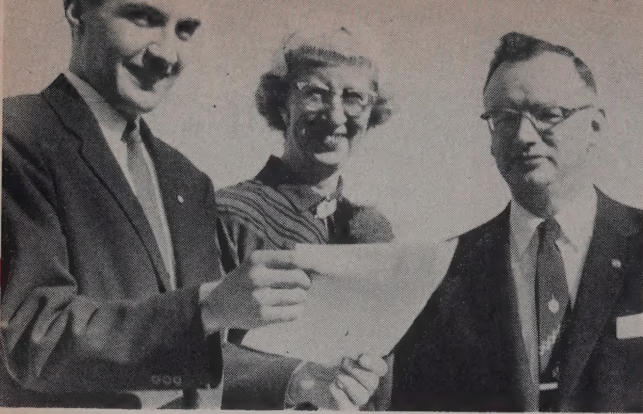
Robert Hinshaw
Liberty, North Carolina
 Winner Southern Region (B)

IN the past two decades, with the worldwide social and economic unrest, along with the rapid spread of autocratic forms of government, the world has in reality been in revolution. Outstanding has been the rise of communism with its cynical questioning of all moral and religious standards. There has been a growth of sinister influences, arousing class against class and race against race. A real challenge is presented to every Christian who cherishes the richness of his heritage. Thus Christian citizenship is the Christian way and is found in everyday living. It is characterized by the culmination and workings of our understanding of a Christian and his Citizenship privileges.

Patricia J. Kirisits
Derby, New York
 Winner Middle Atlantic Region (B)

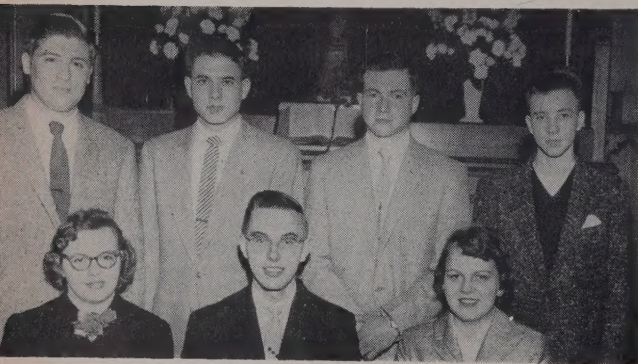
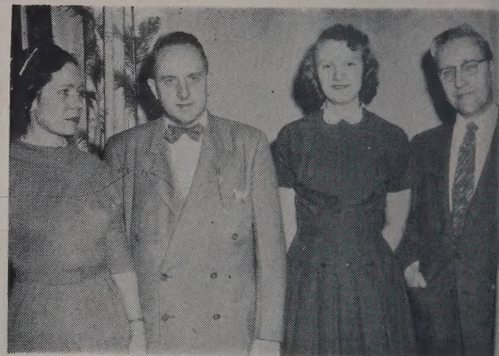
The complete letters of Pauline C. Webster and Nelda Jean Thomas, top winners in the Citizenship Contest, appeared in the last issue of "The World." Mimeographed copies of the letters are available from Christian Endeavor Headquarters in Columbus, Ohio.

Contest Winners Declare Their Beliefs..



THEY LOOK TO PORTLAND 1957 (left)—Timothy J. Krieger (left), president of Oregon Christian Endeavor Union, talks to Dorothy E. Howes, executive secretary of the union, and Cecil Jeffery of Los Angeles, California, vice-president of International Society in charge of Pacific Region, about plans for the 44th International Christian Endeavor Convention to be held in Portland, Oregon, July 8-13, 1957. This conversation took place at the annual convention in Salem, Oregon, April 21.

THEY TALK WITH THE PRESIDENT (right)—Leaders at Diamond Jubilee banquet of Westchester (New York) Union converse at First Reformed Church, Tarrytown, with Rev. Earle W. Gates, president of International Society. Pictured (left to right) are Joan Zimmer, president of Westchester Union; Rev. Earle W. Gates; Nancy Hamilton, president of Christian Endeavor society, First Reformed Church, Tarrytown; Rev. William R. Buitendorp, pastor, First Reformed Church, Tarrytown, and Barbara McKinnon, president, Highland District Union.



THEY TAKE NEW DUTIES (left)—Officers installed by Tuscarawas County (Ohio) Union are: Seated (left to right)—Linda Widder, recording secretary; Danny Spring, president; Adelia Wills, treasurer. Standing (left to right)—Doyle Miller, first vice-president; Doyle Mutti, second vice-president; Ben Whereley, third vice-president, and Roger Edwards, fourth vice-president.

THEY LEARN ABOUT CITIZENSHIP (right)—Winners in Citizenship Contest in Pennsylvania chat with Paul H. Decker, state director. Pictured are (left to right) Jeanette Erickson, Philadelphia; Judy Kofroth, Lancaster; George D. Koons, Littlestown; Paul H. Decker, Harrisburg; Shirley Orwig, York; Bill Lewis, Philadelphia, and Jim Humphreys, Erie. Miss Kofroth and Mr. Lewis won the top honors in their division in the Keystone State.



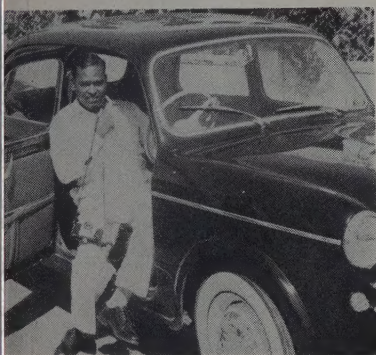
THEY "MAKE" THE TOPICS (left)—Members of the Topics Committee of International Society of Christian Endeavor met for two days at Columbus in April to select subjects for 1958. They are: Seated (left to right)—Rev. Charles Barnard, Clyde Sherk, Ann S. Fulton, and Rev. Brenton J. K. Arthur. Standing (left to right)—Rev. Elwood Dunn, Robert C. Ross, Vernon Hoffman, and Rev. Wallace Hastings.



Endeavorers Hold Easter Sunrise Service

Thousands participated in the annual event conducted by the Passaic County (New Jersey) Christian Endeavor Union held at Garrett Mountain. Rev. Ernest Ackerman, pastor, First

Presbyterian Church, Paterson, preached the sermon. The prayer was made by C. Neller Thompson, president of the Passaic Union and chairman for the dawn service.



A Car In India

Rev. Solomon Doraisawmy steps from the new automobile given to him this year by the Christian Endeavorers of the Pennsylvania Union. Solomon, who is traveling secretary of the India Union, in 10 months covered seven thousand miles, visiting societies in ten different states. The Pennsylvania Union is supporting Solomon and his work.

President's Specialist

A Christian Endeavorer

Dr. Paul Dudley White, heart specialist who attended President Dwight D. Eisenhower, was president of the Christian Endeavor society of the Dudley Street Baptist Church in Roxbury, Mass., where he has been a church member over 50 years.

Plan Annual Excursion

June 9 is the date for the annual metropolitan excursion to Bear Mountain under the auspices of Christian Endeavorers in New York and New Jersey. *The Liberty Belle* will take the youth up the Hudson from Exchange Place, Jersey City.

Toronto Youth Hold Service

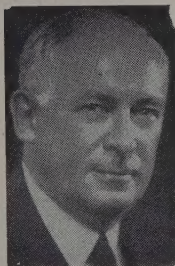
The annual Good Friday breakfast and quiet prayer service of the Toronto Senior and Intermediate Units was held in Oakwood United Church, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Rev. Kenneth McKenzie of Patterson Presbyterian Church, spoke.

JUNE-JULY, 1956

THE PICTURE ON THE COVER

Honors go to youth at annual convention of Westchester County (New York) Union in Irvington Presbyterian Church. Joan Zimmer (left), president of Westchester Union, presents Memorial Award to Barbara McKinnon, president of Second Reformed Society, Tarrytown. Nancy Hamilton (second from right), president of First Reformed Society, Tarrytown, receives the Achievement, Missionary, and Publicity awards from Marion Talley, union chairman of awards.

PROGRAM GUIDE WRITERS



Dr. William W.
McKinney



Christina E.
MacAskill

The annual program guides published by Christian Endeavor, which will shortly be off the press, were written by Dr. William W. McKinney of Ambridge, Pennsylvania, and Christina E. MacAskill of Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts. Miss MacAskill, former executive secretary of the Massachusetts Christian Endeavor Union, is the author of the Intermediate Guide. Dr. McKinney, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Ambridge, Pennsylvania, and former pastor counsellor of the Pennsylvania Christian Endeavor Union, has written the Senior-Young People's edition. Both Miss MacAskill and Dr. McKinney have prepared previous editions of the annual guides for Christian Endeavor societies.

GENERAL BAPTISTS MEET

The annual Christian Endeavor Convention of the General Baptist Church was conducted in East Alton, Illinois, May 4 and 5. Speakers included Rev. Alva Willis, Dr. E. D. White, Rev. W. N. Gibson, Rev. Clifton Ford, Rev. Carl Middleton and Robert C. Ross. Rev. John S. Liles presided.

Service At Grand Rapids

Dr. Jacob Prins spoke at the annual Easter Sunrise Service conducted by the Grand Rapids Christian Endeavor Union in the civic auditorium.

"WORLD" CONTEST

There is still opportunity for youth to enter the subscription contest of *The Christian Endeavor World*. Many awards with a top prize of \$200 are being offered. For sample copies and further information write to Harold E. Westerhoff, publisher, *The Christian Endeavor World*, 1221 East Broad Street, Columbus 16, Ohio.



Honored at Celebration

Mrs. E. C. Sims, an Endeavorer since 1889, receives a Christian Endeavor diamond monogram from Rev. A. L. Althaus at the 75th anniversary banquet in First Christian Church, Albuquerque, New Mexico. Mr. Althaus, pastor of the church, has been in Christian Endeavor since 1919.



A Game

Of Christian Endeavor

A recent article in "The New York Times" telling of the revival of religious games gave examples from the beginning of the century. Among those mentioned was the "Game of Christian Endeavor," Parker Brothers of Salem, Mass., originators of this game, sent "The World" a picture of the only copy they have in their files. It is believed this game was released at the International Christian Endeavor Convention in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1901.

Honor Societies

Since the last publication of societies and unions that have officially become members of the International Society of Christian Endeavor by financial support during Membership Mobilization, a number of other units have been listed.

Those receiving gold seals have given \$50 or more and those securing blue seals have given \$10.

Unions or societies having contributed since the last published list are as follows:

Gold Seal

First Christian Church, Sheridan, Ind.
Junior, Intermediate, Senior, and Adult,
First Church of Evans, Derby, N. Y.
Texas Christian Endeavor Union, Dallas,
Tex.

Blue Seal

Varick, Second African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, Los Angeles, Calif.
Lake Avenue Congregational Church, Pasadena, Calif.
Koinonia, Lake Avenue Congregational Church, Pasadena, Calif.
Seventh Day Baptist Church, Riverside, Calif.
Sagamore Alumni, Medford, Mass.
Senior, Bethel Reformed Church, Holland, Mich.
First Presbyterian Church, Princeton, N. J.
Young People's, Second Reformed Church, Somerville, N. J.
Young People's, Broadway Tabernacle Church, New York, N. Y.
Junior, Princes Bay Reformed Church, Staten Island, N. Y.
Cherry Grove Evangelical United Brethren Church, Cincinnati, Ohio
Hanover Branch, York County Union, Hanover, Pa.
Junior, Holmes Presbyterian Church, Morton, Pa.
Mt. Tabor Society, New Holland, Pa.
Junior, Grace Reformed Church, Richland, Pa.
Northeast Branch Intermediate Union, Philadelphia, Pa.
Junior and Senior, Truax Congregational Church, Eau Claire, Wis.
Perseverance Presbyterian Church, Milwaukee, Wis.
First Reformed Church, Sheboygan Falls, Wis.
First Reformed Church, Randolph, Wis.

C. E. Conferences And Conventions

JUNE

5-8—West Virginia, Buckhannon
14-16—Kentucky, Annville
14-17—Indiana, Hammond
14-17—Texas, Nacogdoches
18-24—Minnesota, Medicine Lake
21-24—California, Fresno
21-24—Michigan, Saginaw
21-24—Ohio, Canton
28—Board of Trustees and Corporation, International Society, Washington, D. C.
29—Youth Assembly, International Society, Washington, D. C.
29-July 1—Citizenship Convocation, Washington, D. C.

JULY

5-8—Illinois, Jacksonville
9-13—North Carolina, Blue Ridge
9-14—Pennsylvania, New Wilmington
15-21—New York, Stony Brook
30-Aug. 2—Pacific Area Conference of World's Union, Karuizawa, Japan

AUGUST

4-11—Ontario, Chesley Lake
6-10—Virginia, Bridgewater
6-13—Alabama, Oak Mountain
17-19—Tennessee, Kimberlin Heights
26-Sept. 2—Oregon, Camp Adams
31-Sept. 3—District of Columbia, Edgewater, Maryland

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3. The Church has a right to a portion of your "time." The excuse that you are busy is unworthy of a sincerely true and honest Christian.
4. The Church has a right to expect "efficient service." Many people seem to think that anything is good enough for the Church.
5. The Church has a right to expect "growth in Christian character" and activities. The Church should be composed of people who are growing Christians.
6. The Church should ask of you your "highest talents."
7. The Church should expect "enthusiasm" from its members, and especially from young people.

—British Christian Endeavor Magazine

Application

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JUNE 29-JULY 1, 1956

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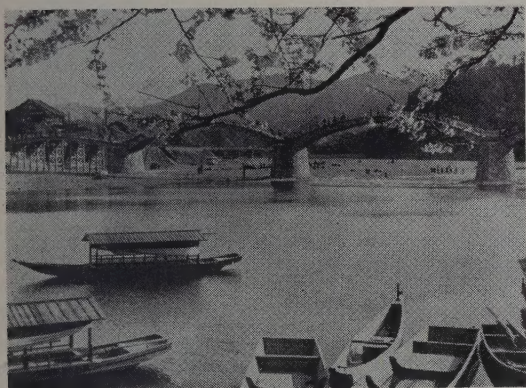
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Summertime In Your Church



BY BERT H. DAVIS

CERTAIN days and seasons loom up in the church calendar like towering mountain peaks. Rally Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas, Easter, Whitsunday or Pentecost, Memorial Day, Children's Day and some other red-letter dates in church programs give tone and color to the weeks all around them. Congregation and church school point toward general participation on these occasions. Special committees aid the church leaders in making them significant.

But notice the unfortunately wide gap between Children's Day and Rally Day. The gap occurs in a season when *special effort seems necessary* to aid the church in serving and influencing larger numbers.

The midsummer months sorely need some red-letter dates all their own!

Of course we won't expect Christmas-time attendance at some special worship service or church-family event held in late June or in July or August. We'll make allowance for families out of town. And for a year or two, when we schedule big events in the hot weather weeks, we'll be flying in the face of a tradition—but one of only a generation or two—that summertime is supposed by many to be a low point in the life and service of the churches.

What observances can we point toward in the now generally "empty" period of midsummer in church life?

Here are some possibilities—and your group may select events from such a list, or create its own list:

Add to these Sunday events some picnics, swims, sports programs and other events on the midsummer Saturdays—and notice how quickly your fall program develops in full measure!

In too many churches we have been drifting toward a thirty-five-to-forty-weeks year. Churches do not entirely cease their activities between Children's Day and Rally Day, but a "summer slump" is just about taken for granted. There are some exceptions among us, and it may be observed that churches with an active all-year program have fewer problems with fall attendance, recruiting and holding leaders, preventing lost momentum, and their finances.

Why should religion take a vacation?

Too hot? The Christian faith comes to us from a hot climate! Its early history is filled with references to outdoor religious gatherings. The sun was not too hot and blinding

to dismay those who sat down before Jesus to hear Him preach and teach.

We of our day need to get away from the idea that the church program takes hold only when the time has come to close the summer cottages and turn on the heat in the church building.

Look back on summer conference experiences. Has your faith ever glowed more brightly than at midsummer morning classes or at the vesper hour when the sun dipped behind the mountains? And how disappointing it is for college students, "home at last," and returning delegates from summer conferences to find everything about the home church at its low point, drifting toward Rally Sunday weeks ahead, when church loyalty will come to life again.

The summer slump is a wasting malady which calls for an effective cure. Young adults can and should help cure it. Here's a job at which you can go to work right now!

COLLEGE STUDENTS' SUNDAY.

Many young people, absent for thirty or more weeks in the year, are back in town. The church should be recognizing their interest in its work and progress. It should bring together all its young people and probably also its young adults and others, so that Sunday services become inspiring and full of meaning to those who recently returned from out-of-town campuses.

OUTDOOR WORSHIP SUNDAYS.

There may be several of these, perhaps three or four such occasions in successive weeks, or one or two such occasions each month during the summer. Services may be held on the church grounds, if the space is adequate, or in a park, or on a member's lawn, or on a farm. There may be an opportunity for a family picnic at the same location or nearby, following the service—or preceding it, if a vesper service is planned.

SUMMER CONFERENCE SUNDAY.

Young people, young adults and others who have been representing the church and its organizations at conferences and conventions may be the guests of honor at this indoor or outdoor service. Let their well planned reports constitute a major part of the program on this occasion. (A large church may require two Sundays to complete the schedule of such reports and recognition.)

CIVIC PROGRESS SUNDAY. We at midpoint in the year in communal advances. What will be accomplished the months ahead to make 1956 outstanding in terms of betterment in the life of the community? Public officials, officers of civic-improvement organizations, and others who influence the community good may be invited to speak. A worst service should conclude this meeting.

URBAN-RURAL VISITATION SUNDAY. Why not work out a plan to hold morning service in, say, a city or village church, inviting members of a rural church to attend? In the afternoon, the rural church be the place for a second service, attended by its own members and those of the city or village church. Whichever more convenient, the event may be divided between two successive Sundays. Use the names of the two churches rather than "urban-rural" in describing and promoting such gatherings.

CHURCH LEADERS' SUNDAY. The emphasis on this occasion may be of the pre-Rally Day type. Following the morning worship service, a cafeteria type meal might be served for church and church school leaders and all other interested persons, to be followed by group meetings at which plans for fall and winter work are discussed and formulated. A consecration service may bring all together in late afternoon.

Summertime With The Bible

DURING the two weeks of my vacation I read most of the New Testament, and it's an experience I won't forget for years to come."

A young adult wrote these lines as the air began to get nippy last fall. He was taking up his church duties after the vacation weeks with more vigor and a deep understanding than ever before.

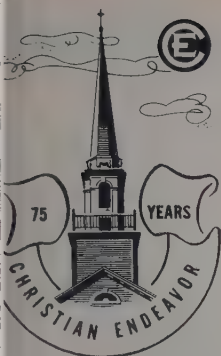
We asked for details. The reply indicated that most of the reading was done in the morning, before others in the vacation party were astir, and also in a few minutes of Bible reading, prayer and meditation just before bedtime. On a rainy day the members of the group gathered and spent about two hours in the reading of Paul's Letter to the Romans—more particularly the large body of Jews centered in Rome, capital of the ancient world.

"I'm glad I took my Bible with me on my vacation," concludes our correspondent.

If vacation-time be regarded as a period for refreshment of body, mind and spirit, surely the Bible should be utilized in the process of recharging our batteries.

To follow one subject through the Bible often with the help of a concordance, sure to be spiritually valuable.

Take up the subject of prayer, for example. The Bible shows how man learned to pray. You can trace this from such concepts of prayer as are found in Genesis 18: 20-33 and Psalm 137 and Proverbs 30: 9. When Jesus came, man's idea of God changed—so Christians pray according to the light given in Mark 11: 25, 26 and Luke 11: 5-13 and John 14: 12-14 and Philippians 4: 6.



Diamond Jubilee

Quarter and Half Century Clubs

Proudly we present an honor listing of individuals who joined Christian Endeavor more than 25 years ago. This is the fifth roll to be published in connection with the 75th anniversary. Information has been furnished by the persons or by friends. More names will appear next month.



Half Century Club

C. E. Ashcraft, Lebanon, Ohio
rs. E. W. Bennett, Circleville, N. Y.
E. Bowman, Canton, Ohio
rs. J. E. Bowman, Canton, Ohio
roy G. Brackett, Lexington, Mass.
Louise Brandt, Syracuse, N. Y.
area Rose Brandt, Syracuse, N. Y.
cy Brasaemle, Akron, Ohio
ed L. Chase, Wilmington, Mass.
illiam W. Clark, Middletown, N. Y.
rs. Iva Cooper, Akron, Ohio
m Davis, Lancaster, Ohio
rs. Sam Davis, Lancaster, Ohio
rs. Jet Thrush Downs,
Council Bluffs, Iowa
bert J. Drach, Akron, Ohio
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arie Dutton, Medford, Mass.
v. E. Earle Eaton, Des Moines, Iowa
E. Faithful, Brockley,
Somerset, England
lph Foltz, Akron, Ohio
rs. Ralph Foltz, Akron, Ohio
rs. Lillie E. Funk, Akron, Ohio
rs. Harry S. Gable, Springfield, Pa.

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Mrs. Robert W. Gift, Milton, Pa.
George Goodell, Saginaw, Mich.
Dr. Orris W. Haulman, Akron, Ohio
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Mrs. R. R. Herbert, Omaha, Nebr.
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Mrs. Jennie Ingraham, Omaha, Nebr.
Grace Jardine, Omaha, Nebr.
Floyd E. Johnson, Jackson, Mich.
Mrs. Floyd E. Johnson, Jackson, Mich.
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Mrs. Henry Layson, Auburn, Nebr.
Mrs. Margaret H. Leiphart, Akron, Ohio
James G. MacDannald, Harrisburg, Pa.
Archie McMillen, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio

Mrs. Archie McMillen,
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio
Rev. G. R. Miller, York, Nebr.
Harry S. Myers, Hillsdale, Mich.
Mrs. Jennie Newman, Harrisburg, Pa.
Myron P. Peppers, Stoneham, Mass.
Rev. William Phelps, Primrose, Nebr.
Guy Powells, Dawson, Nebr.
Mrs. Guy Powells, Dawson, Nebr.
Florence N. Relyea, Bloomington, N. Y.
R. R. Roszell, Beatrice, Nebr.
Mrs. R. R. Roszell, Beatrice, Nebr.
H. E. Sackett, Beatrice, Nebr.
Mrs. H. E. Sackett, Beatrice, Nebr.
Dr. G. T. Savery, Lincoln, Nebr.
Mrs. Goldie Schmidt, Saginaw, Mich.
Mrs. Myra L. Stevenson, Akron, Ohio
George Thege, Linwood, Nebr.
Mrs. George Thege, Linwood, Nebr.
Mrs. Sarah J. Thornton, Bronx, N. Y.
Mrs. Amelia Vrana, Lincoln, Nebr.
Thomas Vrana, Malmö, Nebr.
Mrs. Thomas Vrana, Malmö, Nebr.
Ida Woodward, Coatesville, Pa.
Mary Woodward, Coatesville, Pa.

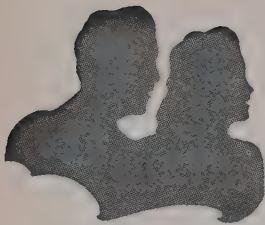
nel Ambler, Philadelphia, Pa.
rs. Clifford Armstrong, Lincoln, Nebr.
rs. Ella Arndt, Saginaw, Mich.
lia Arndt, Saginaw, Mich.
ic E. Ashley, Philadelphia, Pa.
omer C. Augsburgber, Berne, Ind.
auide Bachler, Omaha, Nebr.
rs. Claude Bachler, Omaha, Nebr.
rs. Martha Bailey, Ashland, Nebr.
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rs. Ernest Baker, Litchfield, Ill.
rs. Eva Jax Barber, Ormond Beach, Fla.
rtha Barker, Woburn, Mass.
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rs. Lelia M. Brackett, Lexington, Mass.
urry Brisbin, Omaha, Nebr.
ville Brittain, Omaha, Nebr.
rs. Orville Brittain, Omaha, Nebr.
th Brooks, Philadelphia, Pa.
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rs. Ralph Colson, Dawson, Nebr.
y Colson, Dawson, Nebr.
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rs. C. A. Comfort, Middletown, N. Y.
lian Cousin, Philadelphia, Pa.
rs. Arlene Crist, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio
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(Please turn to Page 31, Col. 1)



Abraham, God's Friend, and Later Abraham

No. 1 in a Series: "Biography—Past and Present"

Genesis 12:1-4a; 18:1-8; James 2:23

Senior-Young People (15-24 YEARS)

JULY

Comments by Raymond C. Steinbart

Briefing The Leader

1. For that extra preparation of heart and mind read Genesis 12:13; and 14. Also read Hebrews 11:8-19.

2. Carefully study Genesis 22 and write down your impressions. Try to get under the story and see God's design and purpose.

3. For the other Abraham, refresh your mind by reading Doubleday's Encyclopedia on the Life and Work of Abraham Lincoln.

4. After you have carried out the above plan close your eyes and relax, think about what you read. Then take pen and paper and write down your impressions. You will be well prepared to lead this meeting and discuss this topic.

Biblical References

Here are references for consideration: Genesis 12:1-4a; Genesis 18:1-8, and James 2:23.

In Genesis 12 we have the call of God by which Abraham was removed out of the land of his nativity into the land of promise. This was designed both to try his faith and obedience and also to separate him and set him apart for God.

Together examine this call to Abraham, the pioneer of faith. Hear the Lord speak to Abraham, "Get thee out." The call was addressed to him suddenly. It appears now that Haran (Genesis 11:31) is not the place for Abraham. God wants him in the land of Canaan. It meant forsaking his country and his kindred, giving no hope of return. One never knows the end of the journey when God calls to "get out." We do not know what we shall encounter in our obedience to His call, but one thing sure, we are deeply conscious of His inescapable presence. That is worth more than the wealth of the world.

Abraham was a man of faith. You will find him in God's hall of fame, Hebrews 11. He needed faith to brave the terrors of the unknown. To follow the promptings of faith is the noblest act of human reason.

God calls individuals today to follow Him. In simple obedience we answer, "yes," and from that point trust God for all our tomorrows.

In Genesis 18 we see another side of Abraham's life. He is seated at his tent door enjoying the refreshing air in the heat of the day. This is a custom still frequent among the Asiatics. Here he entertains angels unaware. Here you have a delightful picture of primitive hospitality. Just a word in passing, Christianity does not destroy, but improves good measures and manners, and teaches us to honor all men. Both God and man love a hospitable soul.

In James 2:23 we see Abraham as "the friend of God." What a title! The friendship of God involves the assurance of help in seasons of perplexity and danger. His power, knowledge, wisdom, are without limit, and His ever wakeful eye marks the interest of all who trust in Him. The only true friendship is that spoken of here. In order to attain it,

BASIS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Did Abraham take risks recklessly or thoughtfully?

2. What incident in Abraham's life shows his great courage? His cowardice? His friendship with God? His purposefulness?

3. If God had a plan for Abraham's life do you believe that God has a plan for our lives?

4. What must one do to be God's friend and how is that friendship continued?

5. What great act in the life of Abraham Lincoln proved him to be a friend of God and man?

6. What can we learn with profit from the life of Abraham of Genesis?

there must be, personal knowledge, trust, and uninterrupted intercourse with Him with whom we have to do, even the Almighty.

Adding it up, we have in these biblical references Abraham answering God's call; Abraham entertaining angels unaware, and Abraham believing God in such proportions that he is to be called "the friend of God."

Boiling It Down

This is the beginning of a series of five biographical studies. Perhaps much of our space will be given over to the Biblical characters. We will endeavor to set forth these Bible personalities so it will be a simple matter to compare them in any way with the suggested personalities who have lived since Bible times.

Our study today considers *Abraham, God's Friend, and Later Abrahams*. Abraham was a pioneer of faith. A man of deep faith in eternal values will always be a friend of God.

Observe from Genesis 12 that Abraham was sure that God had a plan for his life and he acted upon his belief. How inspiring the thought, God has a plan for my life. Phillips Brooks said, "It is good to think that no grace of blessing is truly ours till we are aware that God has blessed someone else through us." What a line of blessing when Abraham responded to God's call for him. See it add up, his call, the choosing of Israel, the history of the Jewish nation, the birth of Jesus Christ. Through it all, God is at work.

Observe the following: Abraham, a man of wealth—Genesis 13:2. Abraham, a man with an altar—13:4. Abraham, a man in Covenant

relations with God—12:1-8. Abraham, a man of faith—Hebrews 11:8-10. Abraham, a man of intercession—Genesis 18:23-33. Abraham, the man tested and accepted—Genesis 22.

From what we are able to observe, Abraham had no knowledge of the ultimate goal but was very sure of the present direction. And so it is with divine guidance today, the Lord does not light up the entire road leading from the calling to the goal. He only lights the part of the road we have to travel today and the rest is still in darkness.

A later Abraham would be Abraham Lincoln, born February 12, 1809, in Hard County, Kentucky. His mother died when he was very young. At 21 he began his independent life as a laborer in Illinois with months of schooling behind him. Through hard work, ardent study, devotion to a cause and faith in God, he reached the presidency of the United States as the first Republican president.

He readily admitted that he could not have succeeded without Divine aid. He said, "We are the help of man, blessed is the man that puts his trust in God."

The Abraham of Genesis was a kindly friend and the Abraham of American history was a kindly friend. The Abraham of Genesis put his full trust in God and it was counted for righteousness. The Abraham of American history relied on the arm of the Infinite. The Abraham of Genesis was rich, in cattle, silver and of gold. The Abraham of American history was a poor boy, born in a log cabin. Nevertheless, no man since the days of Washington was ever so deeply embedded and enshrined in the hearts of the American people as Abraham Lincoln. He well deserved it. His faith, his patience, his patriotism and his wisdom are our greatest national legacy. Both Abrahams faced their future with a God consciousness that was daily refreshing as they looked for a city whose builder and maker is God.

Backing The Project

1. Select some new family in your community and prove to them your friendship by taking an interest in them.

2. Select a needed Church project that will involve toil and time and money and let it serve as a challenge to your faith in God.

3. Select four friends of God in your church and have them tell of their spiritual experience at this meeting.

Best Illustrations

"There are only two fundamental realities in the universe, a man's soul and his God. And when a man sets forth to find God, there is that quest romance of a high order."

"Ancient history tells of a panic stricken officer in the Roman army who cried, 'We have fallen in the midst of enemies.' He was met with the retort, 'Why not say that our enemies have fallen in the midst of us? Where one man sees only disaster and defeat another accepts a difficult situation as a challenge to further effort.'—Archer Wallace

Bible Portions

M., June 25.	A Chosen Friend.	Hebrews 11:8-10.
T., June 26.	A Believing Friend.	Galatians 3:6-9.
W., June 27.	An Obedient Friend.	Genesis 22:1-3.
T., June 28.	A Trustful Friend.	Genesis 22:6-13.
F., June 29.	A Righteous Friend.	Romans 4:1-5.
S., June 30.	A Selfless Friend.	Genesis 13:7-11.
Sun., July 1.	Topic—Abraham, God's Friend, and Later Abrahams.	Genesis 12:1-4a; 18:1-8; James 2:23.

Abraham, God's Friend, and Later Abrahams

No. 1 in a Series: "Biography—Past and Present"

Genesis 12:1-4a; 18:1-8; James 2:23

Intermediate (12-14 YEARS)

JULY 1



Comments by Raymond M. Veh

Meet Abraham

It was in Ur of the Chaldees that a boy named Abram was dreaming his first great dreams and thinking his first deep thoughts about life. In the daytime he was out upon the broad plains helping to tend great flocks of sheep and goats, and herds of cattle and oxen, which belonged to the clan whose brown tents formed a picturesque camp not far from the walls of Ur. We can picture him sitting under the campfire in the evening with his father, Terah, who was chief of the clan.

What kind of stories do you suppose Terah told his son Abram as they sat there by the campfire and watched the stars come out? One of them must have been the story of the Tower of Babel, for Babel was not so many miles from the river from Ur. There in earlier times men had started to build a ziggurat, or tower, to reach up to heaven. In their pride they wanted to penetrate into the abode of God. But God brought confusion upon them so that, whereas they had been of one tongue, they found themselves speaking different languages. Thus punished, they had to abandon their daringly impudent project, and were scattered over the earth.

When Abraham married Sarah, no doubt he would have gone to live in the city of Ur in one of its large two-story houses of brick, with all the then modern conveniences, including tiled and whitewashed walls, a fire place, and a lavatory. He had its attractions, but it did not suit him. Perhaps already he was beginning to wonder if he could not find a city where people lived right. Whatever Abram's thoughts were, he remained for a time with his father's clan.

At length, impelled by a sense of a higher destiny, Abram broke camp, and with Sarah, his wife, Terah his father, and Lot his nephew, moved out up the Euphrates valley more than 100 miles to Haran.

When Terah died Abraham felt the call of God to make a new start for his people. God told his family was to become a mighty nation. So Abraham journeyed into the land of Canaan where God assured him that some day this land would be occupied by his descendants. Here Abraham set up an altar. With his family growing Abraham and his nephew Lot had to separate. Lot chose the better land. Scripture says: "But the men of Sodom were wicked, and sinners before the Lord exceedingly." Lot chose a great estate, but he lived among wicked neighbors, material glory, but moral shame; noble landscapes, but mean men. He made a choice without making an inquiry into the religious state of the neighborhood, and the consequences of his choice were told him in unmistakable language, as his later career indicates.

When Lot was pursued by neighboring tribes Abraham came to his rescue. Having won the battle, Abraham might have kept the spoils of war. But he gave all glory to God. At the close of a year a promised son, Isaac, was

OUR AIMS

1. To sense the basis for Abraham's faith.
2. To develop obedience to the commands of God.
3. To appreciate Abraham Lincoln, the friend of God and man.

QUESTIONS

1. Why was Abraham favored of God?
2. What made Abraham a leader of men?
3. Why did Abraham give Lot the advantage in the choice of lands?
4. What lessons can we learn from Abraham?
5. Why do we call Abraham Lincoln a "great" man?
6. Did Abraham Lincoln believe in God and the Bible? Give instances to support your answer.
7. How can a Junior High Schooler serve God today?
8. Give the meaning of discipleship on the athletic field.
9. Should Christ hold first place in our lives on the school campus?
10. Does cheating violate Christian principles?
11. How can we help other pupils in our school to have a Christian outlook?

born. The life of Abraham repeats itself in that of his son Isaac.

Abraham Lincoln

Another Abraham who gave leadership unselfishly was the immortal Lincoln. (Look up in your history books the early life of Lincoln.) When we feel utterly discouraged over failures we can gain heart by a brief summary of the early life of Lincoln. If ever a human being lived who had just cause to feel abused that one was Abraham Lincoln. Defeat followed defeat with him, and yet he kept trying, kept smiling, determined to gain the ultimate goal. Few of us have suffered one-half the discouragements that came to him. Few, indeed, would do so and not give up.

Lincoln was still a young man when he ran for the legislature in Illinois. He was "completely swamped" by the sum total of the votes polled by his opponent. Then he tried a "business career," and failed. Seven-

teen hardworking years were used to pay off his debts and to make good the obligations incurred by a worthless partner.

He tried politics again—bigger game this time, and attempted to win a seat in Congress. Once again the voters turned him down and elected the other man. Undaunted, and determined to gain a place in public life, he next tried to win an appointment in the United States Land office. He failed in this.

Once more he ventured into the uncertain waters of the political sea, though his bark had been driven ashore three times before. His harbor this time—or the one toward which he sailed, was the United States Senate. The fourth time he met disaster—but not defeat.

The strong-hearted Lincoln did not know defeat. In 1856 he was a candidate for the vice presidency—and lost. That same year he was beaten by Douglas.

After all these setbacks others might have quit. Truly, with such a long bleak list of failures there was little to encourage further attempt. But Lincoln tried again—and won! Oh, yes, he won—and the Union was saved! All the world is grateful that Lincoln did not give up—that he kept trying and kept trying, undaunted, determined, hopeful. When we do his memory honor, and express our gratitude for such a life of noble service, we should gain from him a little of what it means to win glory and honor.

The place of the Bible in Lincoln's education is conceded by all who have written about him. His familiarity with the Holy Scriptures was a fact attested by much that he said and wrote. He even put in some of his love letters quotations from the Book of Books. His references to Deity and to the Saviour are too numerous to admit of disposal lightly. They are closely interwoven into the fabric of his 56 years. Lincoln had deep faith in God. Youth like to think of Lincoln's love for humanity. Here was a man who was willing to throw all his powers on the side of the oppressed, regardless of the wealth and prestige and political supporters he lost. Little wonder that today he is called the Great Emancipator.

Lincoln Wisdom

Said Lincoln:

"That the Almighty does make use of human agencies and directly intervenes in human affairs is one of the plainest statements of the Bible. I have had so many instances when I have been controlled by some other power than my own will, that I cannot doubt that this power comes from above."

"Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not themselves, and under a just God can not long retain it."

This statement is particularly appropriate for Junior Highs:

"I am not bound to win; but I am bound to be true. I am not bound to succeed; but I am bound to live up to what I have. I must stand by anybody who stands right—stand with him when he is right, and part with him when he is wrong."

Bible References

- M., June 25. A Chosen Friend. Hebrews 11:8-10.
T., June 26. A Believing Friend. Galatians 3:6-9.
W., June 27. An Obedient Friend. Genesis 22:1-3.
T., June 28. A Trustful Friend. Genesis 22:6-13.
F., June 29. A Righteous Friend. Romans 4:1-5.
S., June 30. A Selfless Friend. Genesis 13:7-11.
Sun., July 1. Topic—Abraham, God's Friend, and Later Abrahams. Genesis 12:1-4a; 18:1-8; James 2:23.



Samuel, God's Messenger, and Later Samuels

No. 2 in a Series: "Biography—Past and Present"

I Samuel 3:15-21

Senior-Young People (15-24 YEARS)

JULY

Comments by Raymond C. Steinbart

Briefing The Leader

1. Prepare a list of names for your personal consideration of those people within your church and community who could rightly be called "God's Messengers."

2. Study Samuel's call and training in the temple. (I Samuel 2:26-3:1-10; 3:19-21. See the value of training for leadership. Look upon your society as an instrument of direction and helpfulness towards definite leadership within Christ's Church.

3. Two other Samuels are Samuel Crowther and Samuel Zwemer. Here are two missionaries worthy knowing about. Check your city library.

Biblical Reference

We have one reference for prayerful consideration, I Samuel 3:15-21. A little background will throw a great deal of light on this situation involving Samuel and Eli the priest. Note the state of the family into which Samuel, God's messenger, was born. (I Samuel 1:1-8.) It was a devout family. It was a divided family. "He had two wives." It made mischief in Abraham's family, and Jacob's, and here in Elkanah's. This was a transgression of the original institution of marriage. Peninah was extremely peevish and provoking. She upbraided Hannah with her affliction, despised her because she was barren. Hannah was in bitterness of soul and prayed unto the Lord. It was not a dry prayer on the part of Hannah. She wept sorely. Her heart was broken and deeply pierced. She begged for a man-child that he might be fit to serve in the temple. The child was born and named Samuel.

In chapter three we find Samuel ministering unto the Lord. He performed minor services in the tabernacle under the direction of Eli, such as opening the doors, etc. There were but few revelations from God. There was no public accredited prophet, one with whom the secret of the Lord was known to dwell and to whom all might have recourse in cases of doubt or public emergency. How glorious to have knowledge of such a person. Think of it again, a man with whom the secret of the Lord was found. Find that person and you will find a man in whom God has placed His trust.

In I Samuel 3:4 you have God's call and Samuel's answer. In I Samuel 3:10 Samuel sets himself to hearken to what God has to say. He confesses his desire to know the mind of God. When we approach God's Word we should submit ourselves to the commanding light and power of it. So Samuel listens and God delivers to him a message concerning Eli's house. This message must have made a great impression upon Samuel for he had great respect for Eli the priest. There were times when Samuel must have thought of this message when he was judge of Israel especially when he grew older and made his sons, Joel and Abiah, judges over Israel. For his own sons proved, though not so bad as Eli's, yet

BASIS FOR DISCUSSION

1. State some reasons why some people refuse to attend worship, and then rethink the story of Elkanah, father of Samuel, and temple conditions. Did he have reasons to stay home? Did he?

2. Should the messenger of God repress, re-word, or completely revamp God's message for today, or repeat it in all its grandeur and glory?

3. What would we have to "put away" if a strong prophet admonished us to "put away strange gods." Do we have strange gods today?

4. In this complicated day can we be assured of God's presence—I Samuel 3:19? What assurance do we have now that He is with us? Are we with Him, on His side?

5. Mention some messengers of the cross who have served gloriously as God's messengers to the peoples of the world.

6. Mention some qualifications for the messenger of God. Which would be the top qualification?

not as good as they should have been. (I Samuel 8:3.)

Observe Eli's strong pronouncement in I Samuel 3:17. Also Samuel's faithful delivery of the message in I Samuel 3:18. "He told every whit." When he realized that he must tell he never minced words. He did not offer to make it sound better than it was. He declared the whole counsel of God. He was a good messenger of God.

Let us never forget that all our increases in wisdom and grace are owing to the presence of God with us. What Samuel spoke as a prophet proved true and was accomplished in its season.

We as followers of Jesus Christ go forward with the ministry of reconciliation. As His ambassadors we must cry out to this world of sin and unbelief, "Be ye reconciled to God." Let us be faithful, to God, and to the souls of men.

Boiling It Down

This is the second topic on biography-past and present. Our lesson today deals with *Samuel, God's Messenger, and Later Samuels*.

Samuel is one of the greatest names in the history of Israel. As Moses established the

theocracy, so Samuel restored its fundamental principles to the supreme place in the national life, and thus, in a true and not sense, was its second founder. The two books first and second Samuel, attest the greatness of his influence on the mind of his people.

From the lap of a godly mother to the sacred chambers of the tabernacle, is the human interest story of Samuel, the prayer-minded judge of Israel. God was his refuge and his strength. Dr. William Blake said "Othniel had delivered the Israelites with his spear, Ehud by his dagger, Shamgar by his ox-goad, Gideon by his sword, and Samson by the jaw bone of an ass, but Samuel's weapon was prayer." He anointed the first king in a great line of kings in a monarchy that prospered while it prayed, and died when it ceased to pray.

It is altogether possible to pray a modicum of prayer, and minister in holy things, and yet not be fully on the Lord's side. It has happened before, it can happen again. Eli's sons and the sons of Samuel walked not before God in true righteousness. Prayer without righteous living is not enough. We must prove in our actions what we pray with our lips. Samuel was a righteous judge, recognized by others as one distinguished for his actions as well as his faith. The world would be in real moral poverty without men like Samuel.

Elkanah, his father, lived at Ramah, among the central hills of Ephraim, and there Samuel was born; in the closing years of Eli's reign as judge and high priest. Samuel, God's messenger, saw very early in life a general decay and neglect in religion in the nation. That he should have been admitted into the service of the priesthood at all, however, seems to mark a laxity in the practice of the times; for though he was perhaps a Levite, (I Chronicles 6:28-30) by descent, he certainly was not a priest.

It is a striking testimony to his earnest and deeply grounded religious feelings that he remained uncorrupted by the immorality and ungodliness which in these years had invaded the precincts of the tabernacle. Hophni and Phineas, sons of Eli, might sin if they choose, but as for the lad who might so readily have copied them, he would remain faithful to his mother's God.

What a striking example all young people have in this messenger of God, Samuel. He did not forget the great lessons his mother instilled in his heart and mind before his life began in the tabernacle. The strong religious devotion of his father could not easily be erased from his mind. The home altar is not easily torn down. You just don't forget the influence of a godly mother and father. Here is a power that will grip you and hold you if you will allow it to work for your own good in spiritual grace and heavenly beauty.

Be sure to read I Samuel 4 and see the value of reasoning of people who put their faith in

(Please turn to Page 30, Col. 1)

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR WORLD

Samuel, God's Messenger, and Later Samuels

No. 2 in a Series: "Biography—Past and Present"

I Samuel 3:15-21



Intermediate (12-14 YEARS)

JULY 8

Comments by Raymond M. Veb

Meet Samuel

Hannah wanted a son. So she made a vow that if God would grant her a son, she would give him to the Lord all the days of his life. The old priest, knowing her desires, blessed her hoping God would grant her petitions.

Hannah's prayer was answered and she named her baby son Samuel. The years of infancy passed all too quickly for her. One day she again made the journey with the family to Shiloh. There she dedicated small Samuel to God for the rest of his life and left him in Eli's care. Each year at the time of the family pilgrimage Hannah took her little coat which she made for him. There was not much else that she could do, but all through her days she thought of him, prayed for him, and believed in him. Little wonder that Samuel was known as a man of prayer.

Samuel prayed when he worshipped and this made a real impression on the people. He prayed for a revival. It came and he was able to lead the people away from their false gods and establish again the worship of Jehovah. The Ark of the Covenant was the center of this worship for Israel at that time. When revival came he led the people into the "House" of God. Should not real worship always lead us to be in God's house and presence? Is it not easier to pray in church than anywhere else?

Do you enter the "House" of God each day in the attitude of prayer? Could God do more wonderful works if more people entered the "House" of God and truly prayed that men might find God? What should be our attitude when we enter a church?

The entire history of Samuel shows that, like our Lord, he was a man of prayer. We can do no better than to follow his example. Then we too shall know the blessing of God. That will be the results of such loyalty and praying?

Samuel's youth passed quietly at Shiloh. He thought deep thoughts and cherished high aims. His hair grew long and he touched no wine, for he was a Nazirite for life, as Samson had been, though of strikingly different character. The faithful in Israel who made pilgrimages to Shiloh all knew Samuel. When he spoke they listened, because they believed that he had the gift of prophecy and that God spoke through him.

Samuel saw his people—the Israelites—going to war. The Philistines captured the Ark of the Covenant. But the Ark brought misfortune to the Philistines and they began to fear it. When they returned it to the Israelites. It was a private home for a long while. The spirit of the Israelites in defeat caused them to turn to the worship of idols feeling that God had forsaken them.

Samuel returned to Ramah, his native city, and for 20 years worked patiently to inspire

OUR AIMS

1. To learn to know this great prophet and judge in Israel.
2. To see how the Lord is with those who love Him.
3. To meet later "Samuels" who were God's messengers.

QUESTIONS

1. What made Samuel a great man of prayer?
2. Name some results of prayer found in Samuel's life.
3. Name several definite answers to prayer which you know about.
4. Why is missionary work so important even today?
5. What portions of Scripture instruct us to carry on missionary work?
6. Do you think youth today could be urged to respond to missionary work if it were made more adventurous?
7. Why are missionaries restricted in their work in certain sections of the world today?
8. Are there places in our homeland today where missionary work is needed? Name and describe such places.
9. If you could choose to be a missionary in what portion of the world would you prefer to serve?

a new vision and hope among his people. Again his influence increased and the Israelites began to rally around him. Heeding his counsel, the people began to destroy their idols and turned in faith to the God of their fathers.

One day as Samuel was passing through the gate of Ramah he met an extraordinarily tall and handsome young farmer named Saul who was coming to consult him about some stray animals. Instantly Samuel saw in this striking youth the future first king of Israel.

Samuel anointed Saul king and aided him in the early years of Saul's reign. But Saul betrayed his faith in God and Samuel retired then to his home in Ramah. If Moses is mentioned as Israel's early great leader, Samuel's name comes a close second.

Samuels to Note

There have been Samuels who have served as great missionaries. *Samuel Crouther* is one of the most conspicuous "trophy" of African missions. An African native, he was as a boy carried off by Portuguese slave raiders. A

From The Book of Books

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|------------|----|--|--------------------|
| M., July | 2. | Parental Dedication. | I Samuel 1:9-11. |
| T., July | 3. | Childhood Apprenticeship. | I Samuel 2:18-3:1. |
| W., July | 4. | Youthful Call. | I Samuel 3:8-10. |
| T., July | 5. | Versatile Service. | I Samuel 7:15-17. |
| F., July | 6. | Ageless Influence. | I Samuel 12:19-25. |
| S., July | 7. | Perpetual Memorial. | I Samuel 25:1. |
| Sun., July | 8. | Topic—Samuel, God's Messenger and Later Samuels. | I Samuel 3:15-21. |

British war vessel rescues him and sent him to a school in Sierra Leone. The story of how he became a Christian, the Bishop of Niger, and a missionary of rare consecration and high distinction is thrilling.

Another Samuel worthy of consideration is the late *Samuel Zwemer*. He was a missionary to Arabia in 1890 who spent more than 40 years in that place as God's messenger. After returning to the United States, he became a teacher, preacher and author of note.

Another Messenger

One who has been a messenger sent from God is Dr. Frank C. Laubach. Millions of people across the world have learned to read with the phonetic picture lessons he has worked out for their language.

Dr. Laubach began his missionary work among the Moros, a wild tribe on a southern island of the Philippines. These people were Mohammedans and did not welcome strangers. Christian missionaries had never been able to make any progress in bringing them the message of Christ.

But Dr. Laubach began his missionary work in a new way, not by trying to teach the Moros, but by asking them to teach him. He studied their language and made an effort to understand why they thought as they did. Because he first listened to them they were willing later to listen to him and Dr. Laubach succeeded where other missionaries had failed.

As Christians, part of our missionary task is to understand the sufferings and the hopes of the peoples of other lands, and, as we understand, to pass on our knowledge to those around us.

A Great Woman

There are no women by the name of Samuel. But there have been great Christian leaders among women who ought to be given recognition. One of these is Mary Slessor often called "the Great White Ma." Her contribution to the evangelization of Africa made her a worthy successor of Moffat and Livingstone. It was tales of their accomplishments that made her, when only a child, resolve to become a missionary.

She sailed for Calabar, West Africa, in 1876. She was then 28, had given up the man who loved her to follow what she believed to be God's plan for her life. This tiny, timid young woman was to face bravely the beasts and reptiles of the jungle, but also the more fearsome human witchcraft, fetish worship and even cannibalism. She was the only white woman in a very large territory. Over the years she rescued hundreds of abandoned babies, took them home to become a part of her household, and conducted a school for them.

After 12 years, she went farther inland to more fierce tribes. She held long discussions with the chiefs and they came to recognize the value of her advice. She helped to combat witchcraft, helped tribes to give up terrible customs, and even stopped wars.



David, Who Trusted God, and Later David

No. 3 in a Series: "Biography—Past and Present"
I Samuel 17:32-37

Senior-Young People (15-24 YEARS)

JULY

Comments by Raymond C. Steinbart

Briefing The Leader

1. Think about this for the next ten minutes, "The greatest thing in the world is not so much what we are, but the direction in which we are moving." Now write the result of your concentration, the ideas, thoughts, goals, ambitions, desires, and whatever else came to your mind and heart. This is good leadership preparation.

2. As the leader of this meeting think of your own experience when it comes to trusting God. When do you trust Him most, in the light or in the dark, in the calm or in the storm, in health or illness? Why? Write it down and read it to yourself. It's good to know why you trust Him.

3. Before you think about participation on this program and discussion on this topic be sure you prepare well your own mind and heart by a thoughtful reading of the Biblical references assigned for this lesson. Ask yourself, what gave David his courage and confidence to face the giant Goliath?

4. You would do well to read at least part of the life of David Brainard, missionary to the American Indians, before you lead this meeting. It will do something for you. Now you have the opportunity to serve, therefore trust God and be faithful as the appointed leader.

Biblical References

We have one Bible reference for analysis and enrichment of mind and heart. It is found in I Samuel 17:32-37. Check I Samuel 17:3 which indicates two eminences or hills from which the armies could see each other and converse. There were two armies, those of the Philistines and the Israelites. According to I Samuel 14:52 there was war between Saul and the Philistines all the days of King Saul. The Philistines had a champion whose name was Goliath. He was "the middle man" who would venture to settle the disputes between two armies or nations. Note his prodigious size as told in I Samuel 17:4. Some authorities state nine feet nine inches is the most reasonable. Note his armour—I Samuel 17:5-7. Art as well as nature had made him terrible. His coat of mail was about 156 pounds or more. A vast weight for a coat of mail, but not all out of proportion to the man. They tell us that the spear head weighed about 18 pounds and some ounces. Those who are in the know say, there stood a man whose armour alone weighed not less than 272 pounds and some ounces. Note Goliath's challenge. Note the reactions. When the leader refuses what can you expect from the followers, unless there is a David in the midst. Goliath made 80 appearances but the final act was over in one scene.

Observe that Israel had a champion. God can use the weak and the foolish things of the world to confound the mighty. David was a youth of 22 or 23 years of age, but not inexperienced in hazardous combat as Saul

BASIS FOR DISCUSSION

1. What would you consider as some of the evidences of genuine trust in God?

2. Are there times when one would consider it a simple matter to trust God, for example, when one has all he wants and desires?

3. When we bow to worry, and frustration, can it be said of us that we are trusting God?

4. Recite from memory scripture verses dealing with our trust in God. Mention some hymns with this idea prevailing.

5. Are we sometimes guilty of talking too loosely about trusting God for tomorrow? Give an example.

6. What were some of the high spots in the life of Livingstone and Brainard, later Davids?

thought he was. David put his whole trust in God. He recited experiences with a lion and bear to prove that God was on his side, and he was on God's side. Saul saw there were reasonable grounds of confidence and therefore wished him success. When you read I Samuel 17:38 just think how little Saul realized that he on whom he now put his helmet and coat of mail must shortly inherit his crown and robe.

David discovered that victory was his as long as he kept his eyes on God, but defeat came quickly when he forgot. David was a great warrior, and a great king; he was even more a great believer, guided by the hand of God.

Boiling It Down

This is our third biographical study in a series of five. There is nothing more fascinating than human interest stories. In these topics these Old Testament characters live all over again. We study their actions, see their failures, and come to know the things that made them strong. They become powerful examples as we see them walk before God with a true heart and a glorious trust.

Our topic presents a great soul, David, the man who trusted God. We can also think about other Davids who have left an indelible impression upon our thinking. Today we walk with a Psalmist, a shepherd, a king, a man who trusted God and was called the man after the heart of God. After the great event of

the overthrow of Goliath, David passed from the quiet life of the pastures to the more exciting and splendid, but also more dangerous spheres, as an attendant on Saul. Appointed at first as the king's armour bearer (I Sam 16:21) he presently rose to be a captain of a thousand, which was the name given to subdivision of a tribe. Before long, however, on his marriage with Saul's daughter, Michal he was promoted to be Captain of the King's body guard and thus became one of the most intimate associates of Saul, Jonathan, the king's son, and Abner.

David was a man of responsibility. Keeping peace with the Philistines and soothing the increasing insanity of King Saul, used up time. In the presence of Saul, his life was constant danger. It has been thought that Psalms 6 and 7 belong to this period; and so, they throw light on his inner life at that time. Read them, and you will observe that all his troubles, his hope is in the Lord, God. Hear him, "Jehovah draws to himself the souls of his servants, none ever rejecting having trusted in him." Read Psalm 56. Here he details his trials. Every thought of enemies is for his hurt, they dog his steps, they lay snares for him; they pant for his life. But he has a sure refuge, "In God I trust, and have no fear, what can man do to me."

Here was a man hounded by King Saul. It is impossible to follow his wanderings, but enough is told us to show that he was literally hunted like a partridge on the mountain. The 63rd Psalm is one of the most touching in the Psalter. Who does not remember it, from the heart, at his exile from the sanctuary. He is still trustful, however dark his lot.

Upon the death of Saul, David was mourning, but for seven years and a half ruled over little more than the territory of Judah. His power grew and at last he was in reality as well as name, monarch of the whole nation.

The character of David is seen in its fullness only when his Psalms are thoughtfully studied. The influences of his age might lead him to acts which the higher morality of Christianity and even that of Moses condemn, but his repentant sorrow, his persistent struggle towards the right after every failure, his frank confession of his guilt, his grand trust in the mercy of God, and his instinctive communion with God, have made the book of Psalms, in every age, the book most read of all the Old Testament canon. We do not know how many Psalms are from David himself, but he stamped his spirit on all, and he has left the Church Universal a legacy of priceless worth for all ages.

One thing marks David in all of his career—his loyalty to God. He was human. He fell often into sin and error but he was always stricken and heart broken at the thought of his sin and always penitent and ready to confess his sin and atone.

We suggest you do some research work on the later Davids, David Livingstone and (Please turn to Page 30, Col. 2)

Scripture Readings

- M., July 9. Trusting For Sustenance. Psalm 103:1-5.
T., July 10. Trusting For Power. II Samuel 5:10-12.
W., July 11. Trusting For Deliverance. I Samuel 17:45-47.
T., July 12. Trusting For Forgiveness. Psalm 51:1-7.
F., July 13. Trusting For Victory. Psalm 18:46-50.
S., July 14. Trusting For Security. Psalm 27:1-5.
Sun., July 15. Topic—David, Who Trusted God, and Later Davids. I Sam. 17:32-37.

David, Who Trusted God, and Later Davids

No. 3 in a Series: "Biography—Past and Present"
I Samuel 17:32-37



Intermediate (12-14 YEARS)

JULY 15

Comments by Raymond M. Veb

Program Plan

Place a floodlight at back of platform. Draw your main curtains part way and hang in sheeting in the center. If no draw-curtains are there, use portable screens or some ch. "frame" for the "shadow sheet." Fivehouette shadow pictures will be acted out behind the thin curtain as follows: (1) Samuel reviewing the eight sons of Jesse and anointing David; (2) David meeting Goliath; (3) David playing his harp before King Saul (the harp may easily be made from a piece of cardboard, since only the outline is counted); (4) Jonathan shooting an arrow and sending the Lad for it; (5) David cutting off the robe of sleeping Saul.

Use a reader, who will read the entire story as it is acted out on the platform. This plan will use more people and will require only limited rehearsal. If you use this plan, sing verses from memory during the change of scenes.

Meet David

The above are just a few pictures of the young man David before he became king. David's youthful years have much which apply to today's youth. You might tell of the friendship of David and Jonathan, one of the classic examples of true friendship. The two young men, one a shepherd and one a king's son, were bound together by strong ties. Into their friendship they took God, religion, faith, hope, and love. The friendship began when Jonathan first saw David conquer Goliath. From the very first Jonathan loved David as his own soul. So great was Jonathan's love for David that he surrendered his right to the throne, saying, "Thou shalt be king over Israel; and I shall be next unto thee." In his great lament over the death of Jonathan, David expresses his deep gratitude for their friendship, "Very pleasant hast thou been unto me: thy love was wonderful, passing the love of women."

David's great trust in God is revealed beautifully in many of his psalms, particularly in the 23rd, "The Lord is my shepherd." You might study several of the Psalms which portray David's trust in God.

A Man's Man

David was not a sissy. He was no long-haired poet. King David was a soldier, a king, an outlaw, a hero, and a musician; but he was also a common laborer, a member of a family, a person like you. He began life as a shepherd. That's like saying, if he had lived in Detroit, "He worked for Chrysler," or if in Washington, "He had a government job." Everybody had sheep and David was just one of the everybodies. Yet he felt it and said it repeatedly—"I love the house of God."

David loved the church. Do we? David's temple was no wonderful place. Israel had no real temple until David's son, Solomon, built one. The main church was a tent, a

OUR AIMS

1. To know the real David—a man after God's own heart.
2. To learn more of later Davids who blazed trails.
3. To put implicit trust in God and have undaunted courage.

QUESTIONS

1. What made David great?
2. Did David have weaknesses?
3. What do you like about David's youth?
4. David Livingstone grew up in difficult surroundings. In view of his life, can we excuse ourselves from education or great accomplishments because "we never had a chance"? Discuss this with the group.
5. The most influential thing that Livingstone did was simply to live as a Christian among his people. Does one have to go to the mission field to accomplish this? What responsibility do we have here at home?
6. Make a list of personal traits of David. Why has he been a hero of youth all through the centuries of men's seeking God?
7. Samuel said of David, "He is a man after God's own heart." What did he mean?
8. Did David behave wisely at all times? What happens when one wants to have his own way, rather than to follow God's plan?
9. How does the experience of Livingstone teach us to live well and happily even if we must live with a second-choice vocation?
10. Do you think that Livingstone was right in leaving civilization to work with the people in the interior?

portable tent like the one they had carried about in the desert, a windy place that was pitched at Shiloh and then at Jerusalem. Yet, David was glad to go to church.

A Later David

When God's time arrived for the slave trade to be broken in Africa, he raised up a lad for the purpose and gave him the vision to carry through the divine plan. The source of David Livingstone's power of exploration was his supreme devotion to God's cause.

From The Book of Books

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|----------------|---|--------------------|
| M., July 9. | Trusting For Sustenance. | Psalms 103:1-5. |
| T., July 10. | Trusting For Power. | II Samuel 5:10-12. |
| W., July 11. | Trusting For Deliverance. | I Samuel 17:45-47. |
| T., July 12. | Trusting For Forgiveness. | Psalms 51:1-7. |
| F., July 13. | Trusting For Victory. | Psalms 18:46-50. |
| S., July 14. | Trusting For Security. | Psalms 27:1-5. |
| Sun., July 15. | Topic—David, Who Trusted God, and Later Davids. | I Samuel 17:32-37. |

David Livingstone was born in the Scottish Highlands at Blantyre, March 19, 1813. The Livingstone home was Christian. David's father was a pious man who while delivering tea to his customers would also distribute religious books. His mother was delicate and was a Christian of the finest rank. They with their family of five children, were crowded into a two-room house, and when David was ten, so tight was the pinch of poverty that he went to work in the weaving mills. After a day at the mills he rushed off for two hours of evening school, and then topped the day's work with such late studies that often his gentle mother found him in the morning fast asleep over his books.

When David was twenty, he was converted. Out of his meager income he promised to give all he could to the support of missions. Deciding to become a medical missionary to China, he began his doctor's studies in Glasgow, finishing them in London.

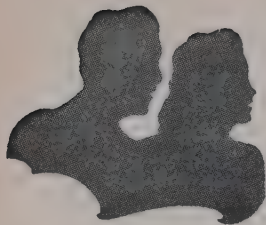
Livingstone gave his life to carry the gospel to those who had no other way of learning about Christ. He was both an explorer and a missionary. He spent much of his time exploring the interior of Africa about which the outside world knew nothing. But at the same time he was telling the story of Christ, caring for the ills of the people among whom he lived, and living a life that became an example of Christian living to these people who had never known the Christian way. It was because of his patience and love and understanding that he won the hearts of the people among whom he lived. When he died, the native people took his heart and buried it among them. They knew that his love had been for them. His body was taken to the coast and sent on its way to be buried among the great people of the British Empire.

A Man to the Rescue

Long periods of time elapsed when no word came to England from Livingstone. Finally a scoundrel sent word "Livingstone is dead." The *New York Herald* called the famous reporter Henry Stanley to ask him to go to Africa to find Livingstone dead or alive, and to bring word to the world.

One day, when Livingstone was sick beyond traveling, his servant came running to tell him of a ship with the flag of Old Glory on it. A man stepped from the boat and said "Dr. Livingstone, I presume? I thank God I am permitted to see you."

"I feel thankful," returned the missionary, "that I am here to welcome you." The world rejoiced when the news was flashed everywhere that Livingstone was still alive. Stanley begged him to return home with him, but the missionary felt that there was work to do in Africa. Besides, his faithful natives whom he had promised to see safely home, were with him and he could not forsake them. May 1, 1873, his servant, Susi, stepped into the tent of his master and saw him kneeling. Returning later, he touched Livingstone and found him dead.



The John Jesus Loved, and Later Johns

No. 4 in a Series: "Biography—Past and Present"

John 19:25-27; John 21:20-25

Senior-Young People (15-24 YEARS)

JULY 2

Comments by Raymond C. Steinhart

Briefing The Leader

1. Secure a Concordance and check on the word LOVE.

2. Could you write down on paper several reasons why you think Christ's love is so wonderful? Do it now for your own heart preparation.

3. As the leader, what would you like to see happen at this meeting? What are your objectives? What would you really like to say? Write it down and look at it.

4. Be sure to analyze the Biblical References.

5. Give your best thought in all your preparation.

Biblical References

Two scriptural references become a part of our thinking—John 19:25-27 and John 21:20-25. When we think of Jesus Christ selecting twelve men to be His disciples we are reminded of the words of Alexander MacLaren, "There are wide varieties in the characters of the men chosen, which shows that there is room for all diversities in Christ's service, and shows the uniting power of the Christian faith."

Today we stand in the shadows of the cross. Jesus Christ was delivered by wicked hands to be crucified. In John 19:16-18 you have the sentence of death passed upon Jesus Christ and the execution soon after. Pilate, the governor, had a mighty struggle within him between his convictions and his corruptions; but at length his convictions yielded, and his corruptions prevailed, the fear of man having a greater power over him than the fear of God. They led Jesus away to be crucified, going outside the city limits, as was the custom—Acts 7:58. This knoll to which He was taken was called Golgotha, a word meaning the place of the skull. We call it Calvary, from the Latin word "Calvaris," a skull.

The four Roman soldiers, upon whom rested the crucifying, cast lots for His garments after their task was over. The headdress, the shoes, the outer garment, and seamless inner robe were distributed—"To every soldier a part." Then they sat calmly down and watched Him, to make sure that no one would rescue Him. "Now there stood by the cross of Jesus His mother, and His mother's sister, Mary, the wife of Cleophas, and Mary Magdalene."

Take a look at the picture; the cross, the crowd, mixed voices, and by that cross the mother of Jesus and the disciple standing by whom Jesus loved. Jesus said to His mother, "Woman, behold thy son," and to John, "Behold thy mother." And so from that hour, that unforgettable hour, John, whom Jesus loved, took her to his own home.

This was an honor put upon John and a testimony both to his prudence and to his fidelity. If He who knows all things had not known that John loved Him, He would not have made him His mother's guardian. It is a great honor to be employed by Christ and for Christ and to be entrusted with any re-

BASIS FOR DISCUSSION

1. What are your reactions to the statement by Chesterton: "The way to love anything is to realize it might be lost?"

2. If you knew the depths of one's love, could you tell the measure of his usefulness?

3. How much of our service today is rendered out of great love to Jesus Christ?

4. Discuss some of the later Johns mentioned in this topic.

5. We are admonished, "Love your enemies." How do you go about doing this so they will know it?

6. How deep is our love for those who constantly reject Jesus Christ?

sponsibility or interest for His name-sake. Those that truly love Christ, and are beloved of Him, will be glad of any opportunity to do any service to Him or for His own. This was the John that Jesus loved. He complained not. He considered not the extra expense, or burden, but took her unto himself as Jesus had desired.

In the second portion (John 21:20-25) Peter appears to be concerned about John. He turned about and saw John whom Jesus loved, leaning upon the bosom of Jesus. Peter knew that Jesus loved John, and that John loved Jesus. How about all of us who are a part of Christian Endeavor and have signed that pledge to trust Him and serve Him? Do others know that we are truly in love with Jesus Christ? What do you think others believe as they see you live among them? What do you think your life suggests to them? Would they say of us, He lives close to the Master, see how he loves Him? How wonderful to know that Jesus loves us, that's far more wonderful than our love for Him. We have so many limitations, and many times we are prone to step aside, but His love is eternal and unquestioned. He is Jesus Christ, the Son of the living God. He loved John.

Boiling It Down

This is the fourth in a series of five biographical studies of Old and New Testament characters. Today we consider, *The John Jesus Loved, and Later Johns*.

Scripture Readings

- M., July 16. Answering Christ's Call. Mark 1:19, 20.
- T., July 17. Adoring Christ's Person. John 13:21-23.
- W., July 18. Seeing Christ's Glory. Mark 9:2-9.
- T., July 19. Beholding Christ's Suffering. I John 1:1-3.
- F., July 20. Obeying Christ's Commission. Luke 10:19-24.
- S., July 21. Bearing Christ's Cross. Revelation 1:9.
- Sun., July 22. Topic—The John Jesus Loved, and Later Johns. John 19:25-27; John 21:20-25.

Jesus found John mending nets (Mark 1:19). Jesus said to John, "Come ye after me," and straightway John followed Jesus Christ. From mending nets to healing broken hearts was part of the experience of John when he followed in the Master's steps.

The John, Jesus loved, gave to the world a glorious Gospel and three "meaty" epistles. In these writings we are reminded again and again of God's wonderful love for humanity, sinful humanity. God manifested His love by sending into the world Jesus Christ who was made sin for us that we might be made the righteousness of God through Him. We as members of the Christian Endeavor organization have promised Christ that we would be loyal to Him and to His Church. We are to confess Him and serve Him with all our strength, mind and heart. In these wonderful writings of John we find light for the path, hope for each day, and strength for the struggle.

There were later Johns: (1) John Huss, founder of the Moravian Brotherhood and Bohemian martyr. (2) John Wycliffe, translator of the Bible into English; (3) John Calvin, reformer of Geneva; (4) John Knox, reformer of Scotland; (5) John Wesley, founder of the Methodist Church; (6) John Bunyan, famous Puritan, and author of "Pilgrim's Progress"; (7) John Eliot, apostle to the North American Indians; (8) John G. Paton, missionary to the New Hebrides; (9) John R. Mott, missionary and champion of the Student Volunteer Movement and Y.M.C.A.

These later Johns were men of the Spirit. They loved the Christ and spent themselves for Him. They went forth conscious of the fact that the arms of God were about their necks. They could well say, with the little girl who repeated the 23rd Psalm, "The Lord is my Shepherd, that's all I want." They gave the Lord their best and He blessed them.

Backing The Project

1. Study the society membership roll, and out of a deep love for the people, strive to win them to new loyalties for Christ and the Church.

2. Select ten verses bearing on the subject of love and assign one to each of ten people, asking for their comment on the text.

3. What project could your society undertake to help the unfortunate in your community? Perhaps this meeting will instill a deeper love for Jesus Christ and His Church.

Best Illustration

A little boy, six years old, recently introduced to the magic of numbers by his first grade teacher, applied that knowledge in a spontaneous expression of affection toward his mother. With all the conviction of a boy of his age could command, he said, "Mother, I love you as many times as God can count."

—Floyd E. Bosshardt.
"Money will buy a fine dog, but only love will make him wag his tail." Ulster (North Ireland) Post.

The John Jesus Loved, and Later Johns

No. 4 in a Series: "Biography—Past and Present"

John 19:25-27; John 21:20-25



Intermediate (12-14 YEARS)

JULY 22

Comments by Raymond M. Veb

Meet John

John apparently came from a wealthy and influential family. His mother was very much interested in having her sons get ahead, even disciples of the Lord.

This Apostle of love had his weakness, of course, not being above selfishness in the record recorded in Mark 10:35-41 for a position in the Kingdom at either the right or left hand of Christ. But the work of the grace of God in the heart of John transformed him from a fiery, sometimes selfish individual, to one of deep spiritual sense and wisdom. The calm and pushing quality manifest in the instance of his requesting a place at the right hand of Christ in His Kingdom, was tempered, modified, and subdued in the modesty seen in his Gospel by many delicate touches (John 20:8; 18:15.)

John had a kindred spirit with Christ. He was one of Christ's closest friends. John revealed his intimate knowledge of Christ when he wrote John 21:24, 25. John knew at what he wrote was true for he had witnessed those things. John knew also that Jesus did a great many things, that are not recorded for us, revealing how observant he was of the Lord Jesus. In I John 1:1, 2, John shows that he had both seen and touched the Lord Jesus Christ, indicating the intimate relationship that John had with Christ. If anyone could speak with authority about Jesus Christ it was John!

We are accustomed to the title "beloved" which is applied to John, probably because of the emphasis upon love in his Epistles and the Lord Jesus. In I John 1:1, 2, John shows that use of the term "beloved" (see I John 3:2, 4:1, 7, 11; III John 2, 5, 11) and especially because he was called the "disciple whom Jesus loved." (John 21:7, 20.)

John remained a pillar of strength, one of the foundation stones, so to speak, of the early church long into the life of the early church, even when Paul visited Jerusalem after his First Missionary Journey (see Acts 16:16; Galatians 2:9.)

John suffered, too, with fellow believers for his own testimony as seen from Revelation 1:9.

Evidently John had a great interest in truth. John's Gospel is the only one revealing the story of the lad with the five loaves and the two fishes (John 6:5-15) and the story of the nobleman's son (John 4:46-54.) John wrote the Gospel of John, the three epistles of John and the Book of Revelation, all of which are a testimony for Jesus Christ, with the desire to bring others to Christ (see John 20:30, 31.) In I John 1:2 and Revelation 1:1-3 we read his desire to be a witness for Jesus Christ. This desire ought to be the aim of every Christian young person since God loves to have us witness for Christ!

John on the Isle of Patmos had a vision of the future. His final vision is of the new

OUR AIMS

1. To meet John, the Beloved Disciple of Jesus.
2. To see why John left his imprint on Christianity.
3. To meet later "Johns" who helped extend Christ's kingdom.

QUESTIONS

1. What is the title by which we best know the Apostle John?
2. What passage of Scripture reveals that John knew Jesus very closely?
3. What most impressed you about John?
4. Why was John Calvin a great leader?
5. Why was John Knox an influential person in his day?
6. What made John Wesley the great leader hailed today by millions?
7. What lessons have the men in this lesson studied today for us of this generation?
8. Why do one or two men stand out in the religious life of each generation?
9. How did the men of our lesson portray the leadership of the Holy Spirit?

heaven and the new earth and the holy city descending from heaven to earth. There is to be no more war, no more sorrow or tears; for evil is overthrown, and Christ reigns supreme forever in the midst of His people.

As we summarize the life of John we realize that it is no wonder that our Lord gave His own mother into his charge, which He did at the cross (John 19:27.) There are many lessons which may be drawn from the life of this quiet, self-effacing disciple of Christ. May God make each of us much like this "son of thunder"!

Some Other Johns

Many are the Johns of later years who stood by the cross. There was John Huss, founder of the Moravian Brotherhood and Bohemian martyr; John Wycliff, translator of the Bible into English; John Calvin, Reformer of Geneva; John Knox, Reformer of Scotland; John Bunyan, famous Puritan author of *Pilgrim's Progress*; John Wesley, founder of the Methodist Church; John Eliot, Apostle to the North American Indians, and John G. Paton, courageous missionary to the New

Hebrides. In more recent days we think of the great world missionary and champion of the Student Volunteer Movement and Y.M.C.A. leader, John R. Mott. Dr. Mott died just last February. Look up current literature in the library on his life.

John Calvin

As a youth John Calvin had not been irreligious or immoral. Nevertheless when he was a young man he came to the place where he felt he was quite imperfect and in great need. At this time he had an experience of which he said but little, but which he did term a "sudden conversion." He was a new man—and a Protestant. Even though still quite a young man he was already known as a great scholar and a friend in Paris asked him to help prepare a sermon. The sermon contained some rather direct charges against the clergy of the day. The leaders of the Catholic church interpreted it as attack upon the church. Calvin had to flee for his life. From that time on he became a leader in the Reformation.

John Knox

John Knox, a great Scotch church leader, had to flee his country to save his life. He went to Geneva for a few years where he heard Calvin teach and preach. When he returned home he helped establish the Presbyterian church in Scotland on the religious principles which Calvin had taught. From there his teachings spread to England and greatly influenced the Puritans.

John Wesley

John Wesley stopped one evening at a small church in Aldersgate. He says that in the service he "felt his heart strangely warmed." He went out from the meeting a new man. Within a short time he was surprising the whole nation by his preaching. He was one of the noble class but he went to preach to the common people. These people did not attend church, so he preached wherever he found them. He was a small man and rather timid, yet he began to speak out in the open to groups of miners as they came from the mines. He spoke to the poor, to the needy, to the uneducated, to anyone who would listen. Often he was heckled, or had overripe fruit or stones thrown at him, but he kept on preaching.

Wesley did a marvelous work. The movement grew and spread throughout all the world. Some historians have even credited him with so changing the life of England, a life which was full of evil, that a revolution was forestalled. Wesley himself always remained a member of the Church of England. His followers, however, were not given opportunity to express their religious faith as they wished in the church, so they formed a separate organization. Today the Methodist church is one of the largest of the Protestant denominations. Methodist leaders today, like John Wesley in his day, still insist that the spirit of God will speak to men and will lead them in living a "good" life.

Bible Meditations

- M., July 16. Answering Christ's Call. Mark 1:19, 20.
T., July 17. Adoring Christ's Person. John 13:21-23.
W., July 18. Seeing Christ's Glory. Mark 9:2-9.
T., July 19. Beholding Christ's Suffering. I John 1:1-3.
F., July 20. Obeying Christ's Commission. Luke 10:19-24.
S., July 21. Bearing Christ's Cross. Revelation 1:9.
Sun., July 22. Topic—The John Jesus Loved, and Later Johns. John 19:25-27; John 21:20-25.



Luke, the Beloved Physician, and Later Doctors

No. 5 in a Series: "Biography—Past and Present"

Luke 1:1-4; Colossians 4:14; II Timothy 4:10, 11

Senior-Young People (15-24 YEARS)

JULY 29

Comments by Raymond C. Steinbart

Briefing The Leader

1. Secure a Bible Dictionary, Davis or Smith, and study the author's viewpoint on "Luke" and the Gospel he wrote.

2. Check the superintendent of the Missionary society of your church for some information on medical Missions as carried on by your denomination.

3. Perhaps your congregation has in it a medical doctor. Why not consult him for some interesting side lines on the doctor's life and training.

4. Try to secure some information on Dr. Albert Schweitzer who labored among the Aborigines in Africa.

Biblical References

We have three references for today's topic: Luke 1:1-4; Colossians 4:14, and II Timothy 4:10-11. The first impression of Luke after a careful reading of Luke 1:1-4 is that he was a man of culture. He was a careful thinker. He was given over to research and study and most careful, exact and diligent research especially when One so illustrious as Jesus Christ is under observation and study. Luke here states a particular object in writing his gospel, that Theophilus might have more thorough knowledge of the historic facts and principles which form the basis of Christianity.

In Colossians 4:14 Luke is called "the beloved physician." Physicians were men of high education. This would establish an easy link of connection with one who, besides other great qualifications for his work, was a man of literary culture. But there is a strong probability that a deeper union between the two men subsisted, that is Paul and Luke, than that of intellectual tastes. St. Paul had been suffering from serious illness in Galatia (Galatians 4:13) and very soon afterwards St. Luke appears with him at Troas. During subsequent years they were frequently associated in the closest manner. We have the best reasons for believing that the apostle's health was delicate. We must carefully observe, too, that it is not merely St. Luke's medical knowledge which St. Paul mentions but that he calls him "beloved" in connection with this characteristic. There seems to be evidently the sense of personal gratitude for benefits received. Physical well being is essential to vigor of mind, healthy affections, pure morals, both in the individual and in the community. Diseased nervous conditions render the practice of some Christian virtues well nigh impossible.

Consider II Timothy 4:10-11 and note the unfaithfulness of Demas who had a strong attachment to the present world. It was love of the world which caused this promising

BASIS FOR DISCUSSION

1. What is your denomination doing as far as medical missions are concerned?

2. Could you name three doctors in your community who possess the same kind of devotion to Christ's cause as Luke the beloved physician?

3. Is your local church missionary society doing anything specific to help the medical missionaries?

4. Talk about this—"You can make more friends in two months by becoming interested in other people than you can in two years by trying to get the people interested in you."

5. How can there be true friendship between the Christian and the man of the world?

6. How can there be true friendship between those whose deepest and purest feelings are not in accord?

disciple to make shipwreck of faith, and of a good conscience. Here again you see faithfulness and the power of friendship; "only Luke is with me." Friendship is the best developed fruit of love. True friendship ought to be grounded in the love of God. Such friendship should be held at high value.

Boiling It Down

This is our final topic in a series of five on *Biography—Past and Present*. Today we consider *Luke, the Beloved Physician, and Later Doctors*.

Combining the traditional element with the Scriptural, the uncertain with the certain, we are able to trace the following dim outline of the evangelist's life.

1. He was born at Antioch in Syria. Early traditions made him a native of Antioch. At any rate his interest in and familiarity with the Church of Antioch is evident—Acts 6:5-11, 19-27; 13:1-3.

2. He was taught the science of medicine. As physicians of these times were distinguished for their scientific attainments, his profession accounts for the evidence of high mental culture everywhere observable in his writings. Paul designates him "the beloved physician."

From God's Book

- M., July 23. A Learned Greek. Luke 1:1-4.
- T., July 24. A Sympathetic Physician. II Timothy 4:10, 11.
- W., July 25. A Devout Christian. Acts 16:12-15.
- T., July 26. An Apostolic Writer. Acts 1:1-4.
- F., July 27. A Pioneer Missionary. Acts 16:10-12.
- S., July 28. A True Friend. Philemon 1:21-25.
- Sun., July 29. Topic—*Luke, the Beloved Physician, and Later Doctors*. Luke 1:1-4; Colossians 4:14; II Timothy 4:10, 11.

Antioch was distinguished as the seat of literature. Luke probably availed himself of the advantages presented by this place.

3. The date of his conversion is uncertain. There is no question in regards to his love and devotion to Jesus Christ and his intimate association with the Apostle Paul. Many suppose him to have been converted by Paul at Antioch and for this reason had no acquaintance with Christianity until after the death of its Founder. However this may have been, it is in connection with Paul that Luke is first mentioned in the New Testament.

4. The first ray of historical light falls on the evangelist when he joins Paul at Troas and shares his journey into Macedonia. The sudden transition to the first person plural in Acts 16:9 is most naturally explained by supposing that Luke, the writer of the book of Acts, formed one of Paul's company from this point.

5. Luke was with Paul in Rome during his prison experiences. Read Colossians 4:14 and Philemon 24. II Timothy 4:11 shows that he continued faithful to the apostle to the end of his afflictions.

Luke was a faithful friend. A faithful friend will not forsake us in our deepest distress. A faithful friend loves us at all times. Though Paul was a prisoner and ready to be martyred, Luke stayed with him.

There are many later physicians who have been faithful in ministering to mankind. Perhaps you have read of Dr. Albert Schweitzer, Bible scholar and concert organist, who turned his back on fame and popularity to give himself wholly to ministering to the Aborigine in Africa. Surely, all of us are acquainted with the wide useful ministry of Sir Wilfred Grenfell, English medical missionary to Labrador who built hospitals and established houses and schools and industrial enterprises in land where neglect was a recognized word. We could mention many doctors, beloved physicians, who like Luke have given their all to their best in a ministry of health and healing.

Backing The Project

1. Have your Christian Endeavor society do something specific for medical missionaries who are a part of your denominational program. Check their personal needs, family needs, clinic needs, etc.

2. Plan now to send your medical missionaries a box for Christmas. Don't forget the children.

3. This would be a good meeting for a town physician to come in and talk about keeping a good mind in a well body.

4. So lead this service that out of it may come a specific objective, something your society can do for the glory of God and for the comfort and help of others.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR WORLD

Luke, the Beloved Physician, and Later Doctors

No. 5 in a Series: "Biography—Past and Present"

Luke 1:1-4; Colossians 4:14; II Timothy 4:10, 11

Intermediate (12-14 YEARS)

JULY 29



Comments by Raymond M. Veb

Meet Dr. Luke

Christian tradition has made a good deal of Paul's reference to Luke as a "beloved physician." In 1882 a Dr. Hobart wrote a whole book entitled *The Medical Language of Luke* and the world seems to take delight in making a specialist out of this companion Paul.

A glance at the first sentence of the Gospel Luke tells us a great deal about the author. The man who writes the sentence has a precise and orderly mind. He is dedicated to truth and wants to clear away confusion. He is eager to share his faith with his friend. He is both modest and honest, for he does not mind admitting that he is a compiler and not an eyewitness to the events in his story. Finally, he is an imaginative and creative artist, for the neatly balanced periodic sentence is the mark of a craftsman in Greek.

Luke's story is important to the modern student in a pre-medical course (or a science course or a commercial course) who wonders whether he dare take time out from his specialty to study a little more about music, literature, or social science.

Luke appreciates poetry and music, and songs and hymns are a way of proclaiming the Saviour's birth. He finds places for the magnificent, the Benedictus, the Gloria in Excelsis, and Nunc Dimittis in his Christmas pageant. He is alert to the interests of women who may read his work and includes details reflecting their point of view, beginning with Mary's visit to Elizabeth and carrying through all the way to the women who visited the tomb on Easter morning. The writer is especially sensitive to the needs of poor folk and social outcasts.

Luke's Gospel

The Gospel according to St. Luke is a personal story of our Saviour, pulsating with life and breathing the deep faith of a companion of Paul and a great witness to Jesus, Luke of Antioch in Syria, a physician.

The third Gospel brings to us no less than 1 of the miracles of our Lord, and 15 of these are miracles of healing. We find these miracles recorded with a degree of accuracy which we do not see elsewhere, setting forth in detail the techniques of the Great Physician, or you see this Gospel was written by a physician with a deep sympathy for human needs and an intimate acquaintance with disease. Everywhere we see the Physician of the soul as well as the Healer of the body.

It is in Luke that we find the Boy Jesus astounding the doctors in the halls of the temple with his understanding of the Old Testament. It is here that we find him standing up in the synagogue at Nazareth reading from the Bible and giving an exposition. It is in Luke that we hear him ask "What saith the Law?" and "Have ye not read?"

Later Doctors

There have been many physicians since Luke who have known the Lord Jesus Christ

OUR AIMS

1. To appreciate anew Luke "the Beloved Physician."
2. To catch the spirit of those who minister to others.
3. To dedicate ourselves to the ministry of service.

QUESTIONS

1. Why do we like the book of Luke?
2. Why has the book of Luke been such a favorite throughout Christian history?
3. Describe your estimate of Luke from the books he wrote.
4. Which of Albert Schweitzer's experiences might never have come to him or might have turned out differently if he had not determined as a boy to make a habit of doing the hard and disagreeable things well?
5. Does Schweitzer's practicing on a table for an organ and learning from the natives their feelings on matters reveal anything about his character that may help account for his success?
6. Do you think Schweitzer has "thrown his life away" in Africa?
7. What does Schweitzer's "reverence of life" theory do for your respect for all of God's creation?
8. Would you have to change your life any if you really believed with Schweitzer that all our actions must be guided by love and respect for life?

as personal Saviour. Even as you are reading this there are many physicians serving as missionaries on the foreign field and many godly physicians serving in the local churches here at home.

Dr. Wilfred Grenfell

Dr. Grenfell was raised along the English coast and knew and understood fishermen. He devoted most of his life to helping them, winning them to Christ and giving aid to make their hard life a little easier.

While studying medicine in a London hospital, he had occasion to hear the great evangelist, Dwight L. Moody. After this experience he dedicated his Sundays to the spiritual welfare of others.

When Dr. Grenfell was asked to go to Labrador as a medical missionary, he was only too eager to accept. He planned to outfit

a little steamer and all summer long cruise the shores, stopping to give aid wherever it was needed. Church services were to be held aboard the steamer. He found that the people had a simple though devout faith. He aided the fishing folk and trappers to get a fair allowance. He established a hospital and started many successful projects for his people.

Dr. Albert Schweitzer

Today's most famous doctor is one who has given his life in Africa. When Albert Schweitzer was 18 he entered the university to study theology and philosophy, and of course he was still studying music. By the time he was thirty he might be said to have "arrived." He had a doctor's degree in theology and another doctor's degree in philosophy. He had traveled over Europe. In spite of his early difficulties with languages he could speak English, French, and German, and could read Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. He had written several important books. He was in demand for organ concerts in various parts of Europe, and he had the reputation of knowing more about the musician Bach than did any other person. He held the position of principal of the Theological College of St. Thomas. It looked as if he had all that any man of thirty could possibly ask for.

Then Albert Schweitzer announced that he planned to take up the study of medicine after which he expected to go to Central Africa as a missionary doctor.

It was seven years before Schweitzer was ready to go to Africa. He had studied tropical medicine and had served his internship, and then had raised the money to run his hospital for two years. He had married and his wife had studied nursing so as to be able to help him with his work.

If one should land on the west coast of Africa just a little below the equator, he would find the Ogowe River. A little river boat would take him up the channel to Lambarene. There he would find today the 80-year-old Albert Schweitzer, philosopher, theologian, author, musician, and surgeon, removing tumors, treating sleeping sickness and leprosy, and bringing freedom from pain and fear to countless black people in order to show them love and respect for life.

It is said that when Albert Schweitzer was a boy in school he did not particularly like his studies. Arithmetic and languages were especially hard for him. He liked to think things out for himself rather than just learning what was in books. Once when he had done very poorly in school he discovered that one of his teachers prepared very carefully the lessons he was to teach every day. It suddenly dawned on Albert that it was important to do hard things well. From that time on whenever he had a disagreeable or hard task he took pains to do it well. He then found that the sense of mastery over the hard task was rather fun. He would not have earned the world's recognition that he has today had he not learned that fact early. Can we pattern after him?

Bible Portions

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| M., July 23. | A Learned Greek. | Luke 1:1-4. |
| T., July 24. | A Sympathetic Physician. | II Timothy 4:10, 11. |
| W., July 25. | A Devoted Christian. | Acts 16:12-15. |
| T., July 26. | An Apostolic Writer. | Acts 1:1-1. |
| F., July 27. | A Pioneer Missionary. | Acts 16:10-12. |
| S., July 28. | A True Friend. | Philemon 1:21-25. |
| Sun., July 29. | Topic—Luke, the Beloved Physician, and Later Doctors. | Luke 1:1-4; Colossians 4:14; II Timothy 4:10-11. |



Altars of Inspiration

No. 1 in a Series: "Traveling To Holy Places"

Genesis 8:20-22; 22:9-11; 35:6, 7; Hebrews 13:10-13

Senior-Young People (15-24 YEARS)

AUGUST

Comments by Raymond C. Steinbart

Briefing The Leader

1. Visit your church sanctuary and stand before the altar. Think what that altar means and of the message it should convey to all who gaze upon it.

2. Check Doubleday's Encyclopedia and carefully analyse the article on altars.

3. Secure the *Book of Knowledge* and re-study the religions of the world for a fine background in the presenting of this lesson.

4. Perhaps a time of meditation on what the altar means to you as the leader of this meeting, may serve as a channel for special inspiration.

Biblical References

There are four Biblical references in the topic under discussion. The first three out of the Book of Genesis are 8:20-22; 22:9-11, and 35:6-7. The final one is from the Epistle to the Hebrews 13:10-13.

The first altar mentioned in the Bible is that built by Noah. The deluge is over. Noah, his sons, his wife, and his sons' wives with him went forth out of the ark. All the animals, beasts, creeping things, and every fowl also, came out of the ark. Naturally Noah would be greatly impressed with the greatness of the calamity he had escaped. The roaring waters had subsided, but they had wrought a terrible desolation, they had reduced the earth to a vast charnel house, a place where dead bodies or bones are laid, every living voice is hushed, and all is silent as the grave. The patriarch, perhaps, would feel two things in relation to this calamity: 1. That it was the result of sin. 2. That it was only a faint type of the final judgment. Keep this picture in mind, a cold and desolate world, and one would think that Noah's first concern would be to build a house for himself, but behold, he begins with an altar for God. He begins well that begins with God.

With Noah the will of God was paramount. The altar he built was an altar of obedience—the obedience of faith. It was an altar of gratitude and dedication. It was an altar of propitiation. This is its most important feature. Worship and sacrifice are incorporated and identified from the beginning of the world. Man was always a sinner. He could never approach His Maker in any other character. It was a family altar. He was the priest of his family. A family altar is without question a family blessing.

In Genesis 22:9-11 we see Abraham heading for Mt. Moriah in obedience to God's command. Read the entire account and you will understand that each step must have been filled with grave concern and weariness. What was Abraham thinking when he built that altar? See Genesis 22:9. Everything is in readiness. The flash of the blade is seen, a voice is heard, Isaac is spared, the ram is offered. Here is an act of faith and obedience, which deserves to be a spectacle to God, angels and men. Ponder over the words, "For now I know."

BASIS FOR DISCUSSION

1. What does the existence of the altar in the Christian economy suggest to you?

2. What did God really want when He asked Abraham to place Isaac on the altar?

3. Since the altar symbolizes God's presence what has truly happened when we are without the consciousness of the presence of God?

4. Check the first 25 words of the Christian Endeavor Pledge and discuss how one can keep this altar of promise well established.

5. Discuss the value of maintaining the family altar in the home.

In Genesis 35:6-7 Jacob comes into the picture. He built an altar and called the place El-Beth-el, because there God appeared to him. Now it is the God of the place, rather than the place, and he calls it the God of the House of God. There was an altar in Jacob's life.

Take one idea out of Hebrews 13:10-13, namely "We have an altar." The very living heart of the gospel is an altar and a sacrifice. Jesus Christ is all which temple, priest, altar, sacrifice proclaimed should one day be. The Christ who died for my sins is not only my means of reconciliation with God, but His sacrifice and death are the sustenance of my spiritual life. The life of the Christian is the indwelling Christ. "We have an altar."

Boiling It Down

We have four weeks of travel confronting us. They are: altars of inspiration, pools of healing, trees of consequence, and market-places of significance. Summertime is vacation time. Summertime is travel time.

The topic under discussion has to do with, altars of inspiration. An altar originally was a structure on which victims were sacrificed or offerings of various kinds made to a divinity. In Christian churches an altar was a table or stone on which the Holy Eucharist was offered. In prehistoric times altars were mounds, the high places of the Bible, or structures there set up on which sacrifices or oblations were offered, and where the gods worshipped were supposed to dwell.

Among the Greeks or Romans, altars were originally heaps of earth or turf; later, as were Oriental and Hebrew altars, they were round, oblong, or square structures of stone. They

were decorated with garlands of leaves and flowers. Altars, which from early times were places of sanctuary, were also set up in the streets to the special divinity of the neighborhood, in camps, and in private homes, for the worship of the household gods.

The first altar mentioned in the Bible, that built by Noah. (Genesis 8.) All around Noah was great wickedness. So great was evil in the world that the thoughts of man's heart were only evil continually. This shows complete depravity due to the overthrow of moral and social restraints.

Abraham's altar was one of obedience. Read Genesis 22. Remember that Abraham's hope was set upon Isaac as the mediator through which God's promise could be fulfilled. He had been encouraged by observing him rising year after year to the age and stature of manhood. You will observe that God did not require Isaac's life; he only required the entire subordination of Abraham's will. Isaac must have seen the flash of that blade and when Abraham lifted up the knife the sacrifice was complete. Isaac had already been sacrificed upon the altar of a father's heart. The agony of giving up had been endured. Only the tragedy and not the real sacrifice was prevented.

When we signed the Christian Endeavor Pledge we erected our very own altar. It was an altar of promise. We promised God certain things that we would strive to do as a member of the Christian Endeavor society. Has that altar broken down? If we are not keeping the Quiet Hour, then the altar stands in need of repair. When we think of the remarkable growth of Christian Endeavor and the individuals who stood in the gap of leadership, and our beloved Dr. Francis E. Clark, we cannot help but see the many altars of rich devotion at which these men of God were deeply inspired to carry on for Christ and the Church. You have missed everything if you have failed to erect within your heart an altar. The altar will always stand as a symbol of the presence of God, the symbol of sacrifice.

Backlog The Project

1. Secure the finest kind of literature on "The Family Altar Within The Home" or "How To Maintain The Family Altar" and have this literature distributed to your members.

2. Visit the various churches in your community and study the altars within the sanctuary.

Best Illustration

Richard Baxter was one of England's greatest ministers. In early life he went into a large parish and a community which was composed almost entirely of rich, cultured people. He found that the congregation was cold and all was not as he had expected it to be in the ministry. He was disappointed and disheartened. The young pastor said, "The way to save the church and the community is to establish religion in the homes of the community and to build the family altar." Religion must involve the family relationship.

Bible Portions

M., July 30.	Holy Ground.	Exodus 3:1-6.
T., July 31.	The Dark Cloud.	Exodus 20:21-24.
W., Aug. 1.	The Lord Of Hosts.	Isaiah 6:1-5.
T., Aug. 2.	Jesus Only.	Mark 9:2-8.
F., Aug. 3.	I Am Jesus.	Acts 9:1-9.
S., Aug. 4.	The First And Last.	Revelation 1:12-18.
Sun., Aug. 5.	Topic—Altars of Inspiration.	Genesis 8:20-22; 22:9-11; 35:6, 7; Hebrews 13:10-13.

The Story about Counting the Cost

No. 1 in a Series: "Bible Stories That Live"

Luke 14:27-33

Intermediate (12-14 YEARS)

AUGUST 5



Comments by Raymond M. Veb

Jesus, the Master Story-Teller

Up and down the little province of Judea Jesus traveled. And as He visited towns along the Sea of Galilee, or climbed hills in the country, Jesus helped people. Sometimes He healed their bodies; sometimes He cleared their minds; always He pointed their spirits toward the kingdom of God. Rich people, or people, good and bad, sick folk and ill folk, sad ones and glad—all learned to love Jesus.

How is it that Jesus could reach so many kinds of people? After all, most of these people had been hoping for a worldly kingdom for the Jews alone, and a leader who could organize armies that would drive the Romans from their land.

Jesus had many methods, but one of the most effective was His use of short stories, based on real events in nature or in the life of the people. We call these stories parables.

When we begin telling some of the stories that go to make up the life of Jesus, we could talk for hours. Jesus told stories to people in order that they would get the point of what He was trying to tell them. Many of His stories are parables—illustrations and analogies in nature and life around Him that had a deeper, more spiritual meaning than appeared on the surface.

Can you recall what some of these stories are?

The stories that Jesus told, too, were not just to entertain, though He certainly still have kept His audiences calling for more. His parables and stories were told to illustrate the truths about God and His Kingdom, which He was trying to teach the people.

Challenge to Us

If Jesus were on earth today, what new parables would He give, using customs and experiences of this modern age? Think about it some.

E. Stanley Jones says that being a Christian is something like breathing. You cannot breathe in unless you first breathe out and make room for fresh air. So you breathe out impure air and breathe in fresh air. This gives your system the oxygen it needs to make the parts of your body function. In the same way we get rid of impure habits and thoughts and express our need to God. As we inhale the breath of life; so, if we wish, we may receive from God the understanding and the power to make our lives work efficiently. But we must use all our "talents."

"Ask," said Jesus, "and ye shall receive."

The Topic's Parables

There are two parables involved in this lesson: (1) counting the cost before building a tower and (2) the king going to war. Both may be summed up in Luke 14:27, "And whosoever doth not bear his cross, and come after me, cannot be my disciple."

Building a house (a tower) costs money—much money today. Building a life takes real

OUR AIMS

1. To see Jesus as the Master story-teller.
2. To challenge Intermediates to do serious thinking about building the society more firmly.
3. To resolve to be good disciples.

DISCUSS WHAT YOU CAN DO

We Christian Endeavorers look forward to greater service. Christ's call is ours. Young people need to be busy "doing something" about the many problems they discuss.

a. Will you carry on some significant, volunteer service for your own church this coming fall—singing in the choir, assisting the minister (he'll be glad to suggest things), cleaning? Is there some community service you can render? What about volunteer service plans in your state (or elsewhere) for next summer?

b. Can your group give CARE packages to aid others?

c. Are we proving to be disciples by our loyalty to the church during summer months?

effort in any generation. Foundations must be placed. In the last few weeks it has been interesting to watch a new house go up next to our home. The erection of this house is premised upon a good foundation. We did not realize it takes so long to put in a foundation until we have watched this house next door. First there was the necessity of excavating the good earth, of squaring and leveling the ground, of putting in cement footings, of erecting central pillars and then laying cement blocks in mortar. With this foundation beneath the earth there came then the addition of brick siding, the placement of steel beams and large 2 x 8's for the flooring. All of this foundation was necessary before any superstructure could be erected. So too in life.

Paul in writing to the Corinthian Church says: "For other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ." To take good care of life, we must make sure that life is in Jesus Christ. On such foundation a temple of God may be erected which fire and rust can never consume.

The other day we stood in a great city along side a corner where a new building was being erected. We watched the foundation of this building, anticipating that it must be

a skyscraper. When we asked one of the workmen as to what it was, he said: "It will be a two-story building yet we are putting in a foundation that can carry fifteen stories."

There are many people who have skyscraper foundations on which they build only bungalow lives. They have real talent and ability, they have come from good homes with Christian parents, but they refuse to build lives consistent with the foundation which is laid.

Jesus in the Sermon on the Mount made a statement which we cannot escape, "Therefore whosoever heareth these sayings of mine and doeth them I will liken him unto a wise man which built his house upon a rock; and the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew and beat upon that house and it fell not, for it was founded upon a rock."

THE BEST BUILDING

When one would build a house to stand,

He builds upon the solid rock,

He takes the best at his command;

He piles the granite, block on block.

No soft shale rock shall have a place
In inner or in outer face.

Well-tested rock shall polished be,
For lasting structure—don't you see?

Build thou for time—on solid rock.

Give thought and care; build broad and deep.

Then, tempest wild, with rudest shock,

Shall harmlessly around thee sweep.

With knowledge gained, and purpose grand,

The ills of life thou canst command.

For all their power thou shalt be free;

Thy power the greater—don't you see?

—Author Unknown

Parable No. 2 suggests a king counting the cost of going to war. Is this more applicable today than ever due to the high costs of armaments? Discuss the way ambassadors are sent now between nations to ward off wars.

Consider Luke 14:27. This is negatively stated. Put it positively and it reads: "Anyone who takes up his cross is worthy of me." What crosses can we shoulder today? How can we be better disciples of Christ?

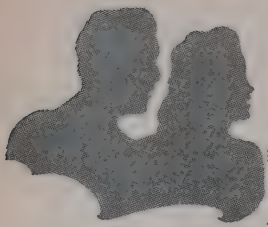
Those Who Take Up Crosses

There are multitudes who are taking up their crosses. Mary Reid gave herself to the lepers in Tibet; Kagawa has given his life to those in the slums of Japan; Albert Schweitzer to the natives in darkest Africa.

You and I can give ourselves to those right around us. As we sacrifice for those we see in need so shall we find supreme happiness and a new realization of the presence of God in our lives. As we fulfill our obligations to others we somehow gain the sense of companionship with that One hanging there on the Cross. Coming to the Cross, and standing there beneath it, looking up into Christ's face, we cannot grudge Him anything that we can give or do. Our lives then are not our own but His, to use as He would.

From The Book of Books

- M., July 30. Whatsoever Ye Sow. Galatians 6:7-9.
T., July 31. Whatsoever Ye Mete. Matthew 7:1-5.
W., Aug. 1. Whatsoever Ye Do. Colossians 3:17, 23-25.
T., Aug. 2. Whatsoever Ye Think. Philippians 4:8, 9.
F., Aug. 3. Whatsoever Ye Desire. Matthew 6:19-24.
S., Aug. 4. Whatsoever Ye Gain. Philippians 3:7-9.
Sun., Aug. 5. Topic—The Story About Counting the Cost. Luke 14:27-33.



Pools of Healing

No. 2 in a Series: "Traveling To Holy Places"

II Kings 5:9-14; John 5:1-9; 9:6, 7

Senior-Young People (15-24 YEARS)

AUGUST

Comments by Raymond C. Steinbart

Briefing The Leader

1. It will be a good investment of time to check the remarkable rivers and lakes of the Bible: *Chebar, Pison, Abana, Pharpar, Sea of Galilee, The Great Sea*, etc. Consult a Bible dictionary.

2. Re-read the account of the impotent man and the pool of Bethesda. (John 5:1-9.) Note how long he had his infirmity. Also consider the question Jesus asked. Why did He ask him this question?

3. Study carefully John 9:6-7, observe the questioning of the disciples. Note the reply of Jesus. Consider "He washed and came seeing."

4. Write down some other things that have served as *Pools of Healing*, for example; the name of a friend, a special book, a helpful sermon, a kindly word.

Biblical References

Three portions of Scripture are a part of our thinking in the analysis of this topic. We refer you to II Kings 5:9-14; John 5:1-9, and John 9:6-7.

From II Kings we read of the activity of Naaman who was the captain of the host of the king of Syria. He was a great man. He was a mighty man. The Lord gave him many victories. No man's greatness, or honour, or interest, or valour, or victory, can set him out of the reach of the sorest calamities of human life. He was as great as the world could make him, and yet the meanest slave in Syria would not change skins with him. Naaman was a leper.

Leprosy was indeed a heavy tax upon his grandeur. He was afflicted with a disorder the most loathsome and the most humiliating that could possibly disgrace a human being. God often, in the course of His Providence, permits great defects to be associated with great eminence, that He may hide pride from man and cause him to think soberly of himself and his acquirements.

The prophet told Naaman he was to bathe in the River Jordan and would be healed if he did it seven times. Finally, Naaman obeyed, and the River Jordan became a *Pool of Healing* to a captain, a great man, a mighty man, a man of courage.

The second reference deals with the Pool of Bethesda where an impotent man, who suffered for 38 years, was marvellously and miraculously healed. Bethesda means *house of mercy*. Here was a place filled with the sick in body, mind and spirit. But Jesus came by one day and directed His attention to the impotent man who suffered long and said to him, "Wilt thou be made whole?" And the cure took place. The water of the pool touched him not but he was healed by the power and goodness of our Great Physician Jesus Christ.

Boiling It Down

Today we consider *Pools of Healing*. This is the second in a series of four topics on *Travelling to Holy Places*. Travel time is

BASIS FOR DISCUSSION

1. How does our topic "Pools of Healing" fit into our new theme, "Christ shall reign" especially through evangelism?

2. Discuss several things that could be likened unto a "Pool of Healing."
a. The Word of God. b. Conferring with pastor on spiritual problems. c. The Quiet Hour. d. The Family altar. Name and discuss your own selection.

3. Is there any therapeutic value of vacationing at water resorts?

4. Are Christians always healed of bodily disease by medicine, surgery, the innate forces of the personality, or by prayer? (II Corinthians 12:7-10).

5. What is our Christian Endeavor society doing about helping the spiritually blind and impotent to find the "Pool of Healing?"

always a time of increased knowledge. Many families each summer plan very carefully their summer vacations and strive to motor into new areas through different states until their travel log becomes an item of perennial interest.

Our tour takes us into a sacred city, the well known capital of Judah, of Judea, of Palestine, and of the Jews throughout the world. To the Hebrews it meant the foundation of peace, secure habitation. Although Jerusalem was often long and closely besieged and suffered grievous famine, from having its supplies of food cut off, there is no record of the inhabitants having ever lacked water. In fact, it was the besiegers who were apt to want water, not the besieged. Here we visit the pool of Bethesda. It was near the sheep gate and had five porches that were sufficiently ample to accommodate a great multitude. Its waters were supposed to possess healing powers. In the Autumn of 1888 excavation in the north east part of Jerusalem, in connection with the repair of the Church of St. Anne, laid bare 100 feet North West of that building a pool with five porches. A faded fresco on the wall depicts an angel and water, and shows that in the early Christian ages this pool was regarded as Bethesda.

Consider John 5:3 and see the picture as John presents it. It is a great multitude of sick and diseased people. They took pains to come far and had the patience to wait long for a cure. We are by nature impotent folks in

spiritual things, blind, halt, and withered; but effectual provision is made for our cure if but observe orders.

The impotent man came to the pool of Bethesda for healing of an infirmity that last 38 years. He never reached the waters. But Jesus Christ, the Great Physician, reached him. Jesus saw him and knew that he was waiting a long time, and said to him, "Wilt thou be made whole?" The Son of God brought the remedy for all maladies. His remedy has no time limitation upon it. It is unto all that only upon them that believe. "Whosoever will, let him come."

As members of Christian Endeavor our hearts should be thrilled at the thought of the possibility of the King of the whole universe living and reigning in our hearts and life all through us living and reigning in the hearts of others. In following Him we shall be correctly responsible for bringing many of the spiritually blind and impotent to the Lord Jesus Christ, who is the Fountain open for cleansing from sin. In Jesus Christ there is perfect cleansing and a righteous forgiveness.

Rounding the southern end of Ophel, the south east span of Moriah, you reach the famous pool of Siloam. To this pool a young man was directed by Jesus Christ. He was born blind. Observe, the impotent man never touched the waters of the pool of Bethesda, but the man born blind washed away the clay with the waters from the pool of Siloam. The washing was not needful to effect the cure. Christ wanted to test his obedience and see if he had an implicit faith to obey the order of one so much a stranger. Christ is all in all to the healing of souls. He wants to save us from a life of living aimlessly to a life of purposeful pursuit and genuine happiness.

Backing The Project

1. Have your society thoroughly evaluate our theme, "Christ Shall Reign" through Evangelism. Then proceed to set up a program of evangelism that will be a "pool of healing" for your society and church. Consult your pastor.

2. Do something extra for the sick and suffering and those hospitalized in your congregation. Do something in addition to visiting them.

3. Have someone who is qualified, pastor or doctor, to have a round table conference on "sickness and pain."

Best Illustrations

"Two things are bad for the heart—running upstairs and down people." Selected.

"Dr. Richard Hoffman, of New York, states that civilization's three greatest killers are not heart disease, cancer, and accidents, but calendars ever reminding of deadlines, dates, telephones, jangling the nerves into fatigue, and clocks, inciting the urge to hurry." Baker's Review.

"Some have sinned with safety, but none with peace of soul."—Seneca.

"Perhaps the greatest sin in the world today is that men have begun to lose their sense of sin." Selected.

Bible References

- M., Aug. 6. A Lame Man Healed. John 5:2-9.
- T., Aug. 7. A Leper Healed. Luke 5:12-15.
- W., Aug. 8. A Paralytic Healed. Mark 2:3-12.
- T., Aug. 9. A Deaf Man Healed. Mark 7:31-37.
- F., Aug. 10. A Blind Man Healed. Mark 8:22-26.
- S., Aug. 11. A Demoniac Healed. Mark 9:20-27.
- Sun., Aug. 12. Topic—Pools of Healing. II Kings 5:9-14; John 5:1-9; 9:6, 7.

The Story of a Lost Sheep

No. 2 in a Series: "Bible Stories That Live"

Luke 15:1-7

Intermediate (12-14 YEARS)

AUGUST 12



Comments by Raymond M. Veb

Christ Valued the Individual

In the first three verses of this wonderful chapter of Luke 15, what four classes of people are mentioned as being present when Jesus told these three famous stories about the value of lost things? To understand why Jesus told these particular stories at this particular time, it is necessary to understand clearly the mental attitude of each of these four classes of people. What did each of them think about the value in God's sight and plan of each and every individual?

Look first at the scribes and Pharisees, the proud and snobbish high officials of the Jewish church. Their attitude blares forth when they cast at Christ the criticism, "He eateth with publicans and sinners." It is very evident that because of their belief in their own great importance, these Jewish officials would find it very hard to realize that no person is too ignorant, weak, bad, neglected, or of no value in God's sight. Is there anything which more surely blinds one to the value of other people than does over-confidence in our own value?

Now look at the publicans and sinners. Were they at all sure that Jehovah, the God of the Jews, took note of them? They had been so long and so publicly treated as outcasts by the Jewish authorities that it is not hard to believe that these publicans and sinners really thought themselves beneath the notice of the Hebrew's God. Did they realize that Jehovah was the God of all people? Why not?

It was to these four groups of people, publicans and sinners, scribes and Pharisees, that we hear today the Master Teacher tell these three stories, which have challenged the wonder and admiration of every story-teller since that day. And each story drives home in a different way the same truth!

Based on the Shepherd Psalm

This parable of the lost sheep was a very familiar illustration to those people in that shepherd country. In that pasture land a flock of sheep is never seen without a shepherd. Someone writes:

"On some high moor, across which at night the hyenas howled, when you meet a shepherd, sleepless, far-sighted, weather-beaten, armed, leaning on his staff and looking out over his scattered sheep, everyone of them known by name in his heart, you understand why Christ took the shepherd as the type of self-sacrifice."

Doubtless Jesus, like yourself, as a little boy at his mother's knee, had learned Psalm 23, the great Shepherd Song, written by his ancestor, David.

Jesus says: "I am the good shepherd: the good shepherd layeth down his life for the sheep." This figure which Jesus used, and with which He and His hearers were so familiar, ably sets forth not only living as Jesus idealizes it, but living as He actually

OUR AIMS

1. To dig into the present meaning of this parable.
2. To see the daring of the shepherd and his love for his sheep.
3. To challenge Endeavorers to be aggressive in evangelism.

QUESTIONS

1. What meaning do "shepherd" and "sheep" have to present-day youth who live in cities and never see shepherds or sheep?
2. What reasons for winning others to Christ can you list? (This will be review of other basic material.)
3. Which is the hardest step in evangelism—getting started, being natural in conversation, asking for a decision of some kind, or answering excuses? Why?
4. Does the rising rate in juvenile delinquency tell us anything about the need for evangelism?
5. Do you think young people should approach persons who are older in the name of Christ and the church?
6. What does it mean to have a prayer list? Can this be helpful in evangelism?

practiced it. To the shepherd, his own interest, his own welfare, and the safety of his own life are of secondary consideration. In fact, in his concern for the well-being of his sheep he does not consider his own life at all. He simply forgets it; he loses it in caring for the lives of the sheep. In this picture Jesus enunciates another of His great truths of life. It is the truth that in reality we can save our life only by losing it.

Luke 15:10 says: "There is joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth."

Like the shepherd who always rejoices when he finds one lost sheep (Luke 15:3-7) so God loves each one of His people and rejoices over one sinner who repents.

Winning Lost Sheep

Here are three stories of going after lost sheep. Which one comes close to you?

1. A young man selected 25 people and wrote their names on his prayer list. Each night he knelt at his bedside and asked God to bring a sense of conviction upon those 25 so that they would accept Jesus as Saviour and come into the church. He was very earnest and very devout. In time, 12 of those 25 were

in the church and he felt that to that extent, his prayer had been answered. Those 25 never knew they were on his prayer list, and while he was friendly to them, he never asked them to accept Christ and he never did anything to influence them personally other than his prayer to make the decision.

2. A young Christian made it her business to select one young person at a time whom she wanted to accept Christ and get into the church. She prayed for that young person earnestly and asked God to guide her in making an approach that would bring the desired results. Then she sought to get that person to come to some activity in the church and to attend the church service. She got other young people to go to see the person and invite him. Finally, at a good opportunity, she asked this person to accept Jesus and come into the church. She had excellent results.

3. A boy heard his minister say that he could not hope ever to know what it really meant to be a Christian unless he had the experience of helping people come to the place where they wanted Jesus as their Saviour and wanted to be a part of the church. He wanted that reality and that experience. Consequently, he went to his pastor and asked him if he would conduct a class for young people in personal evangelism.

At the end of that class, he and the other young people consecrated themselves to the task of winning others. They asked God's guidance and blessing upon their adventure. They began to make it their business to be constantly on the lookout for people outside of the church. The result was that they became a great force in winning other people to the Christian life.

The Good Shepherd

In John 10:14, Jesus testifies of himself thus: "I am the good shepherd, and know my sheep, and am known of mine." Christ also states that "the good shepherd giveth his life for the sheep." The Lord is always spoken of as the Good Shepherd in contrast to the shepherds described in Ezekiel 34. The leaders of Israel had used their positions of office for self-aggrandizement and had fed themselves at the expense of the flock. In contrast, Jesus, the exemplary Shepherd, healed the sick, bound up that which was broken, and sought out the lost sheep in compassion and kindness. Yes, Christ put Himself between the sheep and their enemies and delivered them. He could not spare Himself and save the sheep; He gave His life for them.

Service Projects

1. Offer assistance to the congregation's evangelism committee.
2. Urge and sponsor a neighborhood or community census.
3. The Christian Endeavor could decide to make an intensive effort to get new members for the society, and Sunday school.
4. Compile a prospect list of young people and share it with the pastor and evangelism committee.

Scripture Readings

- M., Aug. 6. The Despised Publican. Matthew 9:10-13.
T., Aug. 7. The Wicked Adulteress. John 8:3-11.
W., Aug. 8. The Great Ruler. Luke 8:49-56.
T., Aug. 9. The Forsaken Leper. Luke 17:12-14.
F., Aug. 10. The Lonely Outcast. Mark 7:24-30.
S., Aug. 11. The Little Children. Luke 18:15-17.
Sun., Aug. 12. Topic—The Story of a Lost Sheep. Luke 15:1-7.



Trees of Consequence

No. 3 in a Series: "Traveling To Holy Places"

Genesis 3:6, 7; I Peter 2:24; Revelation 22:1-5

Senior-Young People (15-24 YEARS)

AUGUST

Comments by Raymond C. Steinbart

Briefing The Leader

1. Read Genesis 3:1-7. Observe how Satan indicates that one can be unspeakable gainers by disobeying God. Write down several results of disobeying God.

2. Consider I Peter 2:24 and try to understand what the results are through the obedience of One who bore our sins in His own body on the tree. Do you, as the leader, feel a personal love to your Lord and Saviour?

3. Check an encyclopedia and see what you can uncover about trees in order to prepare your mind for a good approach to this topic.

4. Do any trees surround your church? Try to name them. Use this idea in opening the topic discussion.

Biblical References

We have three Biblical references, Genesis 3:6-7, I Peter 2:24, and Revelation 22:1-5. In Genesis 3 we see Satan gaining his point. God tried the obedience of our first parents by forbidding them the fruit of the tree of knowledge. Satan does, as it were, join issue with God. In that very thing he undertakes to seduce Adam and Eve into a transgression. Here he prevailed. We are often betrayed into snares by an inordinate desire to have our senses gratified.

In I Peter 2:24 Peter presents to us Jesus Christ the sin bearer. He offers Himself without spot or blemish. The Levitical priest offered the blood of others, but Christ Himself did something about our sins. He took them away. This excludes all others from participation with Him in the work of man's redemption. Peter tells us, "He bore our sins." This He did on the tree. On that tree He made an end of it. This sin bearing is final.

John in the Book of Revelation gives us information concerning the tree of life. This tree of life is fed by the pure waters of the river that comes from the throne of God. Note the fruitfulness of this tree. This tree is never empty. It's fruit bearing continuously.

Basic Material

This is the third topic in a series of four dealing with *Travelling To Holy Places*. Our topic presents, *Trees Of Consequence*. The Bible, the Word of God, unfolds many important trees. You have heard of the famous sycamore tree which became noted because of Zachaeus. Jesus Christ came to that tree and looked up. There sat Zachaeus. He made sure he could see over the crowd by climbing up into the tree. He got more than a gaze at Jesus. He felt the power of His grace and entered into a consciousness of sins forgiven.

Some trees have awful consequences. The oak tree at Ephraim where Absalom hung with his hair has its own story to tell. Truly it became a tree of doom. (II Samuel 18:9) Absalom was the third son of David. He was of faultless form, and had long, fine hair, of which he was inordinately vain. Probably he had heard that Solomon was to succeed David, and considered the arrangement unfair to himself. Therefore he deliberately set himself to

BASIS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Why does a tree grow straight, as a rule? How can we make a practical application here, knowing that wind in one direction or light striking it unequally, may bend a tree or make it grow crooked?

2. Why does a tree stop growing? How can this be applied to our Christian Endeavor Society and our own Christian experience?

3. Discuss the items of interest associated with the:

A. Bo-Tree of India and Ceylon, looked upon as a holy plant by the Buddhists.

B. The Banyan Tree—Venerated by the Hindus.

C. The Baobab Tree—of West Africa.

4. What Biblical story associated with trees is of most interest to you? Discuss it.

5. Why is the Juniper tree so well known within the confines of Christian work? Do we have reasons to be encouraged as we engage in the conflict against sin?

win the hearts of the people away from the king, his father. David instructed his commanders to deal gently with Absalom. "So the people went out into the field against Israel: and the battle was in the wood of Ephraim." The rebel host, undisciplined and badly led, went down at once before David's veterans, handled by three skillful commanders. When the rout took place, Absalom, riding furiously on a mule, got his hair entangled among the spreading branches of an oak. The animal under him ran away, leaving him hanging helplessly, but alive. Joab, one of the three commanders, thrust three darts through the heart of the unhappy prince, and ten of Joab's immediate followers surrounding him completed the slaughter. If the oak tree could talk what a story it could tell. For Absalom it was a tree of doom.

In I Kings 19:4-5 we become acquainted with the experience of a prophet, Elijah by name, who was weary of living. Elijah saw great manifestations of the power of God. He knew God was able to do that which was seemingly impossible. But now we see the same prophet under the Juniper tree, full of despair, weary of living, and wanting to die. He had enough. He suffered enough. Jezebel has sworn Elijah's death, and therefore he,

in a fret, prays for it. He wishes to die by the hands of the Lord, whose tender mercies are great. The prophet needed encouragement. Consider I Kings 19:5-8 and see how God employs an angel. Wherever God's children are, as they are still upon their Heavenly Father's grounds, so they are still under the Father's eye and care. They may lose the selves in a wilderness but God has not them. Under that same Juniper tree there is food and water to refresh Elijah. He was in the strength of that meat 40 days and nights unto Horeb the Mount of God. See how many different ways God took to keep Elijah alive. He fed him by ravens and with multiplied meals and then by an angel.

There are times when Christian Endeavor leaders run for the Juniper tree. They see a cay all around them. They feel forsaken. They see no great concern for the things of God. They become discouraged. But many times our looking we do not see the full picture. We have a strong weakness to magnify the things that hurt us. There are times when it is good for us to run to the Juniper tree for it is there we may find one of God's ministering servants ready to refresh us and encourage us. Then we may be fed with new hope and vision. That strength we shall again climb the Mount of God and do service gladly unto Him who loved us with an everlasting love.

The final tree of consequence is the tree of Mt. Calvary. The entire New Testament sets forth the importance of this tree. It was here that the Son of God, Jesus Christ, poured out His soul unto death. It was here He was numbered with the transgressors and was wounded for our transgressions. There He was the just One giving Himself for the unjust, the Righteous One giving Himself for the unrighteous. He was the sufficient substitute who stood in the sinners' place until all the grounds of condemnation were forever paid and every righteous requirement of God was fully met. John cries out, "Behold the Lamb of God who taketh away the sin of the world."

Because of His death on that tree we have the assurance of sins forgiven. We have a new and living way into the very presence of God.

Best Illustration

The heathens of old were idolatrous multiplying gods to themselves. Jupiter made choice of the oak tree for its strength, Apollo of the bay-tree for its greenness; Neptune the poplar for its length, Juno of the eagle for its sweetness, Venus of the myrtle tree for its beauty. Minerva wondered why the fruit trees were ignored, so she selected the olive tree for its fatness and fruitfulness. All commended her choice, and were ashamed at their own folly.

BACKING THE PROJECT

1. Show slides or motion pictures of the Sequoia Trees of California and make moral application.

2. Place on exhibition the following: leaf of a tree, Bark, Mistletoe, etc., and name the trees involved.

Daily Readings

- M., Aug. 13. Tree Of Assurance. Genesis 18:1-3; 9-14.
- T., Aug. 14. Tree of Despondency. I Kings 19:4-8.
- W., Aug. 15. Tree Of Doom. II Samuel 18:9-15.
- T., Aug. 16. Tree Of Cursing. Mark 11:12-14; 20, 21.
- F., Aug. 17. Tree Of Blessing. John 12:12-16.
- S., Aug. 18. Tree Of Salvation. Luke 19:1-6.
- Sun., Aug. 19. Topic—Trees of Consequence. Genesis 3:6, 7; I Peter 2:24; Revelation 22:1-5.

The Story about Watching

No. 3 in a Series: "Bible Stories That Live"

Luke 12:35-40



Intermediate (12-14 YEARS)

AUGUST 19

Comments by Raymond M. Veb

Jesus' Parables Awaken Inquiry

Jesus sought by the use of parables to use the careless and impress truth upon their heart. Had Jesus followed the usual method of teaching used by the spiritual teachers of His day, He would not have attracted attention and won the hearts of the masses of the people wherever He went. This is the secret of Mr. Moody's unusual appeal to the multitudes of his day and is the secret of Billy Graham's wonderful power as a preacher today. Apt illustrations drawn from daily life, with its struggles, its heartaches, its sorrows, its tragedies, awaken and stimulate interest and make truth strike home with great force. No more effective method of instruction can be employed.

Jesus sought an avenue to every heart. By using a vast variety of illustrations, He not only presented truth in its many different aspects but He appealed to all kinds of hearers. Their interest was aroused by figures drawn from the surroundings of their daily life. None could listen to the Saviour teach and preach and feel that they were neglected or forgotten. The humblest, the most sinful, heard His teachings a voice that spoke to them of sympathy and tenderness.

The Necessity to Be Watchful

Did you ever travel in that part of the country where every few miles there is a concrete cross with these words inscribed upon it: "Jesus is coming soon"? If you did, what was your reaction? Did you like the idea? Did this question come to mind: "How does anyone know that Jesus is coming soon? By what authority is the statement made?" This Scripture tells us that Christ is coming again. Before His crucifixion Jesus told His disciples the world would see Him "coming in the clouds of heaven with power and great glory." When Jesus ascended, and His disciples kept looking up, angels said, "This same Jesus, which is taken up from you into heaven, shall so come in like manner. . . ." Of course this is only a promise. But Jesus' promises are true.

Why Is Jesus Returning?

Why is Jesus coming back to earth? When He was here, men refused to accept Him and nailed Him to a cross. Will it not happen again if He returns? Now Jesus is at the right hand of God in power and glory. Why have this exalted position for a sinful, warring world?

Jesus has to come back for man's sake and for justice's sake. The world cannot go on this way forever. If it did, history would be meaningless. The righteous would always be the victims of the power of evil. God's will would be forever frustrated. That cannot be. God's justice will not tolerate it. There must be a final battle between good and evil, and have the matter settled once and for all. God, if He will, can bring things to a final victory, and evil have the final word.

OUR AIMS

1. To understand the necessity of constant watchfulness.
2. To consider the glorious day of Christ's second coming.
3. To see the necessity of remaining faithful to Christ at all times.

LET US REASON TOGETHER

1. Where do we get our directions in life? Where are we heading?
2. Is the natural pull of your life toward a self-centered life or toward an unselfish one?
3. Why is it hard to live a Christian life today?
4. Who or what determines our standards of conduct? Our parents? Our friends? The school crowd? Do we make our own choices?
5. Are our decisions influenced by whether any one is likely to find out what we do?
6. When is it hardest to be honest? Is cheating someone out of a small amount (a nickel or a dime) just as dishonest as cheating a person out of five or ten dollars? Is cheating on an examination as dishonest as taking something in a store which doesn't belong to you? Is it dishonest to give one boy an excuse for not going with him when someone else asks you to do something you'd rather do?
7. When are we most tempted to make a wrong choice? When the temptation has enough good in it to make it seem all right? When it is something we'd really like to do?
8. What responsibility have you for the standards in your group? In your school?
9. Does it ever pay to compromise a little, rather than to maintain your own principles?
10. What is the best thing to do when the crowd is planning to do something you cannot approve?
11. Does having your own personal standards of conduct help you to say no when the crowd says yes?
12. How important is it to make your own decisions, instead of letting the crowd make up your mind for you?
13. How much should we anticipate Christ's second coming?

Daily Readings

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| M., Aug. 13. | Be Deligent. | I Thessalonians 5:4-10. |
| T., Aug. 14. | Be Ready. | Matthew 24:42-46. |
| W., Aug. 15. | Be Fruitful. | II Peter 1:5-10. |
| T., Aug. 16. | Be Anxious. | Luke 21:25-28. |
| F., Aug. 17. | Be Prayerful. | Matthew 26:40, 41. |
| S., Aug. 18. | Be Patient. | James 5:7, 8. |
| Sun., Aug. 19. | Topic—The Story about Watching. | Luke 12:35-40. |

Be of Service

In Matthew 24:42 we find these words, "Watch therefore: for ye know not what hour your Lord doth come." Our hands should be busy with His work, but our eyes should be looking upward. The other day I saw this motto on a piece of stationery, "Keep looking up." Your watching for Jesus does not keep you from being busy—it makes you become even more active in His service.

Jesus put us here to serve Him and to make Him known to the world! Let us say, "I don't know when He is coming, but I want him to find me faithful. Whatever happens, I am going to be faithful to my Master."

John, the beloved, stood upon the Isle of Patmos. Jesus came and said to him, "Surely I come quickly!" The old saint of God looked up in longing and cried out, "Even so, come, Lord Jesus!" We would say today from the depths of our hearts, "Even so, come, Lord Jesus;" take us out of this world of sin and trouble and take us to Thyself. If He did come, would you be ready?

Be Watchful

Follow the teaching of Paul in I Corinthians 16:13.

"Watch ye." This means that we are to be alert, and ready to do our part, when suddenly called upon. Ready to defend ourselves.

"Stand fast in the faith." When the testing time comes we are not to do something that is not in the rules of the game. We are to do what Jesus Christ, our captain, has told us to do. We will surely win then.

"Quit you like men." This is a real test, no mere child's play. We must be prepared. Understand the needs and be ready to enter in, giving our best, laboring until our strength is gone, until the end is reached.

"Be strong." We cannot afford to waste our strength foolishly by the use of tobacco or strong drink, by eating or drinking anything that is impure. We must be strong in body, mind and spirit.

Personality Weaknesses

In the midst of spiritual victory and inspiration we can forget to be "watchful." Some of us are given to discouragement more than others and as a result the devil seeks to "get us down" through that avenue. Some have fewer talents than others and feel inferior to their more versatile friends—another point for attack. Some act impulsively without thinking things through and the devil uses that tendency to get one to do the wrong. Some seem to have less backbone than others and have a hard time to say "no" to temptation. Let us build up the weak places, for there is where the attacks are sure to come.

Thus we must try to discover the weak points in our lives and then build our defenses accordingly. Particularly must we ask the help of God that we may follow Him more closely and thus be saved many needless temptations.



Marketplaces of Significance

No. 4 in a Series: "Traveling To Holy Places"

Matthew 20:3-7; Mark 12:38-40; Acts 16:19-21

Senior-Young People (15-24 YEARS)

AUGUST

Comments by Raymond C. Steinhart

Briefing The Leader

1. Do some reasonable research work on this word, "Marketplace." Check a standard encyclopedia.

2. Secure a concordance from your pastor and check the word "Market." Study it in all of its relationships.

3. Study carefully the Biblical references assigned to this topic.

Biblical References

There are three Biblical references for our consideration: Mathew 20:3-7; Mark 12:38-40, and Acts 16:19-21.

Matthew relates the parable of the laborers in the vineyard. Mark sets forth Jesus Christ cautioning the people to take heed of suffering themselves to be imposed upon by the scribes, and being infected with their pride and hypocrisy. Luke, in Acts 16, relates how Paul the Apostle got into extreme difficulty doing good. A poor girl was cured of a devilish spirit. This was looked upon as a thing of great gain for by her wicked, crazy work, men made large gains. So the rumseller is angry when he sees the temperance worker snatch victims from the curse of drink, and his hope of gain is gone. So the gambler is angry when the law breaks up gambling dens and race tracks, for his hope of gain is gone.

In Matthew we learn of people standing idle in the marketplace. Here the marketplace is a place of concourse. In Mark we see the Scribes passing through the marketplaces fond of the applause and salutation of those who regarded their office. These Scribes looked upon the marketplace as a fine spot to enrich themselves.

Luke in the Book of Acts presents the marketplace as a special place where the city or police rulers sat in a special court. According to the shrewd masters Paul and Silas were breaking up the national customs. It was high treason. If you read the entire account you will discover that there was a wild scene in the court. The crowd became an ungovernable, passionate mob.

These Biblical references offer suggestive applications: 1. The gospel breaks up money making schemes of bad men. 2. Wicked men resent the work of the gospel worker, for they love wickedness. 3. Wicked men take advantage of the weaknesses and misfortunes of others to further their own selfish ambitions. 4. Religious pride is a terrible thing. 5. Idle hands never share in the great joy that comes to those who labor in season and out of season for Christ and the Church. 6. True faith and innocence may turn a prison into a temple, break the fetters of sin, and open doors to spiritual freedom and eternal life. Christianity always forgives and ever prays for her foes.

Basic Material

This topic concludes the series of four on *Travelling to Holy Places*. Today we think on the subject *Marketplaces Of Significance*.

BASIS FOR DISCUSSION

1. What are we doing as a society to minister to the unchurched in our community?

2. What would we consider our "marketplace" in the community of which we are a part?

3. Would you consider personal evangelism a lost art? How many people do you think are found in your church that engage in personal work?

4. Do you think tract distribution has any value today?

5. Are we sincerely concerned about those who have made no decision for Jesus Christ?

The Agora, in all Greek cities, the center and focus of life, must not be confounded with an ordinary market. It was one to a certain extent. In one portion there were booths containing common articles of consumption, as well as bazaars for those of luxury. Other parts would have shops for flowers and fruits; vegetables and oranges from the surrounding gardens; oil from the olive groves; honey from Hymettus; even fresh fish from the shores of Salamis. Then there would be stalls for books and parchments; a clothes booth; a depot for stolen goods, and the slave market called "Cyclus." It was, in this respect, a convenient trading center for the surrounding city. But its main features and use were very different. Architecturally it must have been impressive. It is described by a writer as a "natural amphitheatre." There was the Altar of The Twelve Gods. Xenophon tells us that, at certain festivals, it was customary for the knights to make the circuit of the Agora on horseback beginning at the Statue of Hermes and paying homage to the statues and temples around it. You recall Paul the apostle meeting a group composed of philosophers, artists, poets, historians, supplemented by a still livelier contingent of gossip mongers and idlers of every kind which gathered under alcove and colonnade to converse on burning questions. The marketplace was a spot of unique excitement.

If you use your imagination you can see excursionists and merchants, either in pursuit of pleasure or of gain, or both combined, from other towns and capitals near and distant. Pause awhile and you will hear noisy traffickers, sailors and voyagers, here and there

a Jew with sandalled feet and flowing soldiers from the barracks, now on foot, mounted. You could see the market with their red and yellow mantles.

The Apostle Paul seems to have so thought of his own dignity. We find his efficient work was accomplished when he turned his back upon the synagogue and down into the marketplace. He did not want the people to come to him, he wanted them. Jesus said we should go into the byways and the highways to compel them to come in. In the history of the new religion it has always so. The Christian messengers trod their footsteps to the marketplace for the multitude could be easily touched. Paul knew that there was no one so degraded that somewhere in him there was the divine crevice through which the truth could find way. Above all, he knew that the more lightless was the darkness the more urgent was the need and call for light. And so he began at the bottom, in the marketplace—with the individual soul.

When you realize the multitude that pass through the marketplaces, and you understand that each individual is a part of responsibility, then it is very clear the work to be done in the marketplace.

1. *There is work to be done in the marketplace.* While the Lord of heaven is employing various means and instruments to reach laborers in His vineyard, Satan is going through the earth, with the pleasures of sin on one hand, and the allurements of the world on the other, to engage poor deluded men into his thorny wilderness. A lazy Christian shall always want four things, comfort, content, confidence, and assurance. God has made a separation between joy and idleness between assurance and laziness, and there it is impossible to bring these together. Idleness is a sin, for it involves disobedience to Christ's command. There is much work to be done in the marketplace.

2. *Heartache and confusion is found in the marketplace.* Paul and Silas were found in the marketplace of Philippi. They met a damsel possessed with the spirit of divination. She was only the instrument of the devil whose design might be to bring discredit on Christianity. Her sympathies and talents were consecrated to the glory of her masters. Here was heartache and confusion. Paul and Silas had the remedy, but when the remedy was applied these bad factors of society were dragged through the streets into the marketplace to appear before the rulers. It is a great disgrace to humanity that its greatest benefactors have been treated. Next to the Saviour, the world has known no truer benefactor than the Apostle Paul, and yet he was cast into prison.

3. *The marketplace is a good place for evangelism.* Our new theme in Christian endeavor is "Christ Shall Reign." And we believe Christ shall reign through evangelism by commitment, by personal living, by church membership. (Please turn to Page 30, Col. 3)

Bible Meditation

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| M., Aug. 20. | We Also Are Men. | Acts 14:11-17. |
| T., Aug. 21. | Paul Being Grieved. | Acts 16:19-21. |
| W., Aug. 22. | Another King . . . | Jesus. |
| T., Aug. 23. | His Spirit Stirred. | Acts 17:5-9. |
| F., Aug. 24. | Strange Things. | Acts 17:15-17. |
| S., Aug. 25. | To The Unknown God. | Acts 17:18-21. |
| Sun., Aug. 26. | Topic—Marketplaces of Significance. | Matthew 20:3-7; Mark 12:38-40; Acts 16:19-21. |

The Story of a Rich Man

No. 4 in a Series: "Bible Stories That Live"
Luke 12:16-21



Intermediate (12-14 YEARS)

AUGUST 26

Comments by Raymond M. Veb

ve of "things" is uppermost in American. Someone says: "We have (1) forsaken for gold; (2) purity for adultery; (3) ciple for expediency. Paganism is in the le and riding hard. For many people ess, money, fame are the immediate goals life. They sell themselves out for such."

ecularization of life is a well-known fact. generation reared in piety, nourished the Bible, educated in moral environment abandoned these ways. \$100,000 TV ws; liquor commercials that teach that king is a social grace; motion pictures glorify crime and vice are establishing es for this generation. Secularism is rending apart. It is "the specific sickness of our —meaningless" in living.

Ve must be reminded of the saying of is: "For what shall it profit a man if he l gain the whole world, and lose his own ?"

Three of the most gripping parables of the w Testament deal with this subject: the ble of the prodigal son, the parable of the an and Lazarus, and the rich fool who t bigger barns. The prodigal squandered riches which is one way to deny our wardship. The rich man used his wealth himself and gave never a thought to the ery and need of sufferers at his very door. is condemned him because he was immoral is selfish use of his gold. The rich fool o built without taking God into his reckon- ight have been classed by the world as e, but to God he was a fool. Nothing in the world is as dangerous as wealth. The of avarice grows until it blots out even ven itself.

Dangers in Riches

There is a great danger that in getting alth a person will come to think that he ds not depend on anyone else—that he is rely captain of his own boat. Thus he is ely to forget God and his fellowmen.

In getting riches few are ever satisfied ach one goal they set a higher one. The ting of more and more money becomes ir chief aim. In addition the one who tries make more and more money often loses his lity to enjoy anything else.

In our Scripture we see what happened to one who trusted only in riches.

God's Ownership

1. *Consecration.* A British general command- ing an army on an African expedition needed ne recruits for an important task that inv- ed a great deal of danger. He called for lunteers. Drawing up his soldiers in a aight line, he said, "All those who will vol- teer to serve His Majesty, the King, will vance one pace." The officer turned his back d then turned again and looked at the line. stood straight as before. His eyes flashed e. "What, not a single man to volunteer?" soldier advanced, saluted and replied, "If u please, sire, every man has advanced one

OUR AIMS

1. To sense that our lives do not consist in the abundance of "things."
2. To see how "things" are uppermost in our age.
3. To be aware of the place of worldly goods in God's purpose.

pace." With such soldiers one could conquer anything. God, too, can use mightily any who thus give themselves to him.

2. *Obedience.* "When St. Paul was told what he should do, he did it promptly. Instant obedience to God's will is the best proof of our loyalty to Him. When we seek to learn what God wants us to do and then try to do it, we are acknowledging His ownership. Even if we can't serve in high places we can do our best in small tasks. Faithfulness in small things always leads to our being intrusted with larger tasks. "Thou hast been faithful in a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things."

If you can't be a pine on the top of the hill,
Be a scrub in the valley—but be
The best little scrub by the side of the rill;
Be a bush if you can't be a tree.

—Douglas Mallach.

3. *Service.* We were given talents, abilities, that we might use them in God's service. A good way to recognize God's ownership is to dedicate all our powers in service to God. A slave's time belongs to his master. Our time belongs to God. Are we giving enough time to our society, the church or other Christian service?

4. *Money.* A week's wages is really a week's worth of myself. To give a proper proportion of my earnings to God is an admission of His claim on me. Huyler, the confectioner, kept an M.P. Account, meaning "My Partner's Account" in which he put down his gifts to God. We are partners with God not only with reference to our means but in the whole of life.

Two Epitaphs

Near the village of Leamington, Warwickshire, in a small country churchyard, connected with a beautiful ivy-covered church, may be found a stone on which is this inscription:

Bible References

- M., Aug. 20. Selfish Choices. Genesis 13:7-13.
T., Aug. 21. Consecrated Possessions. Genesis 13:14-18.
W., Aug. 22. Sinful Gain. I Kings 12:17-20.
T., Aug. 23. Divine Beneficence. Ephesians 1:3, 4.
F., Aug. 24. Foolish Ambitions. Joshua 7:19-26.
S., Aug. 25. Eternal Treasure. I Peter 1:3, 4.
Sun., Aug. 26. Topic—The Story of a Rich Man. Luke 12:16-21.

Here lies a miser who lived for himself,
And cared for nothing but gathering pelf.

Now where he is, or how he fares,
Nobody knows and nobody cares.

The other epitaph is in St. Paul's Cathedral, in London. Among the many monuments to England's heroic dead which this building holds is one which at once arrests attention by its simplicity and beauty. It is a plain sarcophagus on which rests a recumbent statue of noble presence. Beneath the figure are these words:

Sacred to the Memory

General Charles George Gordon,

Who at all times and everywhere gave his strength to the weak, his substance to the poor, his sympathy to the suffering, his heart to God.

Was there ever a more beautiful and significant epitaph?

Was it motive or money that made the difference between these two men?

What Jesus Taught About Money

From our study up to this point, we can be sure that Jesus taught certain definite things about money, its use and abuse. What are those things? Here are some of them—

1. The possession of money or wealth is not a wrong or a sin.

2. The possession of wealth is, however, a very distinct peril to the soul.

3. A man's worth is not to be measured by his money.

4. The way in which we get our money is important. No one can afford to make a living without making a life.

5. The way in which we use our money is important.

In *The Bible and Social Problems*, a book which I wish every one of you might read, Dr. Walter L. Lingle tersely sums up these teachings of Jesus when he says, "We may be sure that Jesus is interested in three vital questions—

"What have you got?

"How did you get it?

"What are you doing with it?"

Questions

1. How can I prove God's ownership of me?

2. What does God's ownership of me mean?

3. In what ways can I serve God?

4. How should I use the things God has given me?

5. Tell how God's ownership is taught in the parable of the pounds. (Matthew 25)

6. Read Matthew 21:28-32. What is essential in recognizing God's claim on us? Why are words not enough?

On Defining Stewardship

One Sunday morning in Sunday school a 13-year-old boy defined stewardship in an unforgettable picture: "Stewardship means that life is a great ship loaded with a rich cargo of many things to be delivered to many people (Please turn to Page 31, Col. 2)

Senior-Young People—July 8

(Continued from Page 14, Col. 3)

things and not in God. Note I Samuel 4:3, "Let us fetch the ark." They vainly supposed that the ark could save them, when the God of it had departed from them because of their wickedness. Note the results in the same chapter, verses 10 and 11. They had forgotten God. But God had not forgotten them. He had placed a boy in the temple to be trained for leadership in just such an hour. Samuel had not spoken long until Israel realized they had a strong man in their midst. Samuel laid his ax at the root of the tree immediately. He bluntly said, "Put away the strange gods." They did as Samuel stated.

Samuel started a great religious reform in Israel to keep his people from forgetting God. He was a righteous, godly judge, perhaps the greatest of all the judges in Israel. He was a strong man who was that way because in a time of great trouble he prayed constantly and always turned to God for refuge, counsel, and strength.

There were later Samuels, Samuel Zwemer, missionary to Arabia in 1890 who spent more than 40 years there as God's messenger. My ears have often heard his message and my life has many times felt the pull of his faith. His life was a life of prayer and devotion. He became a teacher, a preacher and an author of note and reputation.

Be sure you read the life of Samuel Crowther, one of the shining lights of African missions. The story of how he became a Christian, the Bishop of Niger, and a missionary of rare consecration and high favor is thrilling beyond words. Samuel was God's messenger. God needs messengers today. There is one God, one story, but many messengers. He needs you to tell the story. Surely, you can tell His story.

Backing The Project

1. Plan a missionary conference under the sponsorship of Christian Endeavor.
2. Organize a visitation team to reach the unreached in your community for your Christian Endeavor societies. Take good literature with you.
3. Seek to organize a study class of those who will deeply desire to know the Word of God and God's will for their lives.

Best Illustration

Wherever you find a throne and a ruler on it representing unusual power, you will always find a man behind the throne, a man like Samuel who counselled the leaders of men. There was Colonel House, adviser to Woodrow Wilson; and Bismarck, more powerful in Germany than the Kaiser; and Disraeli and Gladstone, who told British kings and queens what to do, and what not to do. Even Kipling, England's poet, in his "Recessional" had a way of speaking behind the throne, "Lord God of hosts, be with us yet, lest we forget, lest we forget."

God planted a vine on earth some nineteen centuries ago. We call it the church. It consists of many branches, of which you are one. God the Father almighty cares for the vine, nourishes it, protects it; sometimes in sorrow He must cut out the dead wood, and often He prunes the growing wood to make it more fruitful.—Selected.

JUNIOR CE MEETINGS The Quarterly for Juniors

Topics for JULY

- July 1. **Flags Tell A Story.**
Nehemiah 1:1-2:10.
July 8. **How The Bible Came To Us.**
Jeremiah 36:1-8.
July 15. **The Bible As I Know It.**
Psalm 119:105-112.
July 22. **Bible Drills and Quizzes.**
Psalm 119:129-136.
July 29. **Bible Stories to Tell.**
Joshua 6:1-20.

Topics for AUGUST

- Aug. 5. **Bethlehem.** Luke 2:1-20.
Aug. 12. **Nazareth.** Luke 4:16-30.
Aug. 19. **Bethany.** Luke 10:38-42.
Aug. 26. **Jerusalem.** Luke 2:41-52.

Price—\$1.50 per year, 40¢ per copy.
Send orders, with cash, for copies or subscription to International Society of Christian Endeavor, 1221 East Broad Street, Columbus 16, Ohio.

Senior-Young People—July 15

(Continued from Page 16, Col. 3)

David Brainard. Perhaps Livingstone is more familiar than Brainard, but both were servants of the living God. Livingstone blazed the trail for missionaries to enter the very heart of Africa. He counted all the hardship a joy for Christ and the Church. Brainard was the missionary to the American Indians. His was a life of prayer and trust. We could write many paragraphs about these two servants of God, but we do recommend that you get your own personal thrill by reading the lives of these men.

Backing The Project

1. Prepare a series of messages on "Trust in God" and mail them to the various members of your church and society.
2. Select a few Gospel tracts and make up a team of eight to deliver them into various sections of your town and community. Trust God for the results.
3. Since money is only a symbol of wealth, let's pour more of it into the work of the International Society of Christian Endeavor and see it go to work.

Best Illustration

We must do more than trust God. We must put our faith into action. E. Stanley Jones tells of an epidemic that swept over a district of India. Suddenly smitten, a man would pitch forward into the highway. There he would lie and die, with no one to lift a helping hand. One day Dr. Jones ran to two "saints" sitting by the wayside and brooding about God. "Come, come," he cried, "people are dying for lack of help." "We are holy men," they replied, "we cannot help anyone."

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GET SAMPLES Rush Name!

Senior-Young People

— August

(Continued from Page 28, Col. 3)

membership, by witness, by service. W. Christ's witnesses. How else will people the marketplace come to know Him? ought to be ready to give and answer ment's notice. Watch for all opportunity to make known that Christ reigns within. Our witness should have the qualities of and light. We should make people thirst the water of life and somehow stir w them a strong desire to come out of dar into His marvellous light. Somebody mus them about Jesus Christ. Is that somebody? They wait for your contact in the ma place. "Go and tell."

Backing The Project

1. Why not organize a personal evangelism class, sponsored by your society, and ta by someone who is versed in this field.
2. Present a project to reach 10 families for Christ and the Church. Use the methods you know, visitation, letter ing, tract distribution, prayer and invita
3. Secure a sound film dealing with eva lism and present it as a community pr sponsored by your society.

Best Illustrations

It became the most sacred duty of a convert (among the early Christians) to fuse among his friends and relatives the estimable blessing which he had received, to warn them against a refusal that would severely punished as a criminal disobedi to the will of a benevolent but all pow Deity.

Dr. Judson labored diligently for six y in Burma before he baptized a convert. At end of three years he was asked, "What dence do you have of ultimate success?" replied, "As much as there is a God who fulfill all His promises." A hundred chur and thousands of converts already answer faith.

When I go to bed at night I say to my I have done the best I knew how all day, I leave the rest with God.

The new Program Guides are out. Or today from International Society Christian Endeavor, 1221 East Br Street, Columbus 16, Ohio.

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(Continued from Page 11, Col. 3)

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v. Carnes McKinney, Bronx, N. Y.
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s. Elizabeth Miller, Akron, Ohio
s. Iola Miller, Akron, Ohio
rtha A. Mitchell, Akron, Ohio
M. S. Mohle, Lockhart, Tex.
Louis Mohle, Lockhart, Tex.
s. J. Louis Mohle, Lockhart, Tex.
s. Evelyn M. Mohr, Medford, Mass.
mer M. Mohr, Medford, Mass.
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s. Ethel Ritzman, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio
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s. Irvin Robson, Lancaster, Ohio
na Roseboro, Coatesville, Pa.
hel Rosenberger, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hugh Ross, Tulare, Calif.
s. C. Hugh Ross, Tulare, Calif.
s. Evelyn Scheve, Murdock, Nebr.
ex Schmidt, Saginaw, Mich.
s. Ellen Shields, Oshkosh, Nebr.
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ncy Sweet, Marcellus, N. Y.
s. E. O. Thege, Linwood, Nebr.
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arl White, Cleveland, Ohio
s. Earl White, Cleveland, Ohio
s. Hartley Williams, Lincoln, Nebr.
eraldine Woodward, Akron, Ohio
s. Ella Worley, Akron, Ohio
v. Laurence Wynne,
Chatsworth, Ontario
aul Zimmerman, Barberton, Ohio
s. Paul Zimmerman, Barberton, Ohio

Intermediate — August 26

(Continued from Page 29, Col. 3)

in many places. God is the owner of the ship and the cargo, but I am the captain—the one with the responsibility to deliver the goods."

All of us are captains of a ship of life and have cargoes to discharge. The Christian church calls this "Stewardship." God has given to each of us faculties and powers of our minds and bodies together with innumerable material possessions. The trouble is that many of God's people do not realize that they are stewards of these gifts from God. Many live as though they were owners instead of trustees. They fail to perform their duties as stewards, not because they are unwilling to do the things God has asked them to do, but because they have never been taught just what those things are that they should do.

Let the Word Speak

Exodus 23:19a
II Samuel 24:24
Leviticus 27:30
Matthew 19:21
Matthew 16:24
Matthew 5:23, 24
II Corinthians 5:14

Some Visual Aids

"A Job for Jimmy Cooper"—sound film strip, two records, runs about 12 minutes, black and white film strip, for young people and young adults. Story of Jimmy Cooper who gets his first job and discovers the Christian attitude toward his work and toward the use of his pay check.

"Two Dollars"—sound film strip, two records, runs about 15 minutes, filmstrip in color, young people and adults. Story of two men and what they did with their dollar. One hoarded it and received little from it, the other used it wisely and had his life enriched.

Do you need ideas for Young Adults? Get a copy of the book "With Young Adults in Christian Endeavor." Order from International Society of Christian Endeavor, 1221 East Broad Street, Columbus 16, Ohio.

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Virginia—What did the first candle say to the second candle?

Jane—How should I know?

Virginia—It said, "Are you going out tonight?"

"Oh, he's so romantic! When he addresses me he calls me 'Fair Lady'."

"Force of habit, my dear. He's a streetcar conductor."

"What's etiquette, Tommy?"

"Etiquette is the noise you don't make when you're eating your soup."

Jill—When I read about the marvels of electricity it makes me stop and think.

Bill—Imagine that. Isn't it wonderful what electricity can do!

Tommy came to school loaded with bubble gum, which he passed out to classmates and a surprised teacher.

He explained, "I just became a brother last night."

"I'm not prejudiced at all. I'm going with a perfectly open and unbiased mind to listen to what I'm convinced is pure rubbish."

Lady Driver—Do you charge batteries here? Gas Station Attendant—We sure do.

Lady Driver—Then put a new one in this car and charge it to my husband.

"Now, if you have that in your head," said a professor, who had just explained a theory to his students, "you have it all in a nutshell!"

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